श्रीपतिपद्धतिः

CONTENTS.

First Adhyaya.

Second Adhyaya.

Third Adhyaya.

Fourth Adhyaya.

Fifth Adhyaya.

SLOKAS.

Sixth Adhyaya.

Seventh Adhyaya.

Eighth Adhyaya.

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

श्रीपतिपद्धतिः

प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

नत्वा तां गुरुदेवतां त्रिसमयज्ञानोद्गतेः कारणं
तत्पादाम्बुरुहप्रसादविकसद्बोधो बुधः श्रीपतिः ।
शिष्यप्रार्थनया विचार्य सकलान् होरागमार्थान्मुहु-
र्वक्ष्ये जातककर्मपद्धतिमहं होराविदां प्रीतये ॥ १ ॥

SLOKA. 1. Having bowed to that Divinity that is adored in the form of my preceptor and is the cause of the dawn of knowledge to me of the three periods (past, present and future), and having my intellect expanded in consequence by the graciousness of his lotus-feet, I, Sripathy Budha, am going to set forth, at the solicitation of my pupils, the method of working out horoscopes,—being equipped for the task by my repeated and thorough study of the end and aim of all the authoritative works on astrology and hoping to win the approbation of those that are masters of astrological science.

ज्ञेयोऽत्र प्रथमं हि जन्मसमयश्छायादियन्त्रैः स्फुट-
स्तत्कालप्रभवा विलग्नसहिताः कार्यास्ततश्च ग्रहाः ।
सिद्धान्तोक्तपरिस्फुटोपकरणैस्ते चासकृत्कर्मणा
भावाः खेटदृशो बलानि च ततस्तेषां विचार्याणि षट् ॥ २ ॥

SLOKA. 2. The exact time of the birth of a person as revealed by the gnomonic shadow and other *apparatus should

* The instruments in use in the time of Bhâskarachârya are mentioned in his Siddhanta Siromani.

गोलो नाडीवलयं यष्टिः शङ्कुर्घटीचक्रम् ।
चापं तुर्यं फलकं धीरेकं पारमार्थिकं यन्त्रम् ॥

first be ascertained. Then the planets should be set down as they are at the time of birth together with the rising sign. They are to be rectified repeatedly by an operation to be performed by means of expedients for finding their true place as prescribed in the Siddhantas. Then the bhâvas, the aspects of the planets and their six kinds of strength should be investigated.

मध्याह्नांशुमतोर्य एव विवरः कालः स उक्तो नतः
सोप्यभ्राग्निपरिच्युतो रविनिशामध्यान्तरे चोन्नतम् ।
मध्याह्नात्पतिते तु वासरगते स्यात्प्राक्कपाले नतं
जातेह्नि द्युदलोनिते पुनरिदं प्रत्यक्कपाले भवेत् ॥ ३ ॥

SLOKA. 3. The interval between midday and the time of day which the position of the Sun indicates is called नत (meridian-distance). When this time is subtracted from 30 ghatikas the remainder is called उन्नत which represents the interval between the Sun *i. e.* the particular time of day chosen and midnight. If the time of day (being less than midday) be subtracted from it, the interval denotes प्राङ्नत or meridian distance towards the East. If the particular time of day taken be greater than midday, the latter has to be subtracted from the former; the interval represents प्रत्यङ्नत or meridian-distance towards the West.

रात्रेः शेषे गते वा भवति हि समये जन्म चेत्तद्घटीभिः
संयुक्ते वासरार्द्धे खलु नतघटिकाः प्राक्प्रतीच्यो भवेयुः ।
संस्थाप्ये ते त्वनष्टे स्फुटसवितुरतः स्वोदयैरिष्टकालात्
लग्नं कुर्यात्सषड्भं तदपि सुगुणकैरस्तलग्नं निरुक्तम् ॥ ४ ॥

SLOKA. 4. If there be a birth towards the conclusion of a night or some time after its commencement, the residue of the night joined to the half-day that is to come, and the elapsed portion of the night increased by the half-day that is past, represent respectively the Eastern (प्राक्) and the Western (प्रत्यक्) nathas (नत) or the distances from the meridian. These results are to be preserved for future use. Then the Lagna or the rising sign is to be marked out for the time of birth conformab-

ly to the actual position of the Sun and the rising periods of the signs at the place of birth. And that increased by six signs is declared by correct reckoners to be the अस्त or setting sign.

लङ्कोदयैः पूर्वनताद्दणाख्यं मत्यग्नतात्तच्च भवेद्धनाख्यम् ।
लग्नं तदूचुः खलु मध्यलग्नं षड्भाधिकं तच्च रसातलाख्यम् ॥ ५ ॥

SLOKA. 5. What people call मध्यलग्न *i. e.* the culminating point of the Ecliptic is deduced from the Eastern नत conformably to the rising periods of the signs in the Equator by a process termed ऋण or negative (*i. e.* in the reverse order). The same is deduced from the Western नत by means of an additive process (धन–positive). This when increased by six signs becomes the fourth or the Nadir Sign.

लग्नं चतुर्थाद्धिबुकं कलत्राद्यामित्रभं मध्यविलग्नतश्च ।
खभं विलग्नाच्च विशोध्य शेषं तत्र्यंशमेकं द्विगुणं निदध्यात् ॥ ६ ॥
लग्नाम्बुजामित्रनभोगृहेषु तदन्तरालोद्भवभावसिद्ध्यै ।
सिद्ध्यन्ति भावा द्विगुणाः षडेवं शुभाशुभं चिन्त्यमशेषमेभिः ॥७॥

SLOKAS 6 and 7. Subtract the figures of the Lagna from those of the fourth (भाव); the fourth from the seventh, the seventh from the tenth, and the tenth from the Lagna. Take a third and two thirds of the first remainder and add them separately to the first (भाव) bhâva to obtain the two succeeding ones. Take a third and two thirds of the second remainder and add them separately to the fourth bhâva to get the fifth and the sixth. Deal similarly with the other two remainders and get the bhâvas intermediate between the seventh and the tenth.

वदन्ति भावैक्यदलं हि सन्धिं तत्र स्थितः स्यादफलो ग्रहेन्द्रः ।
ऊनस्तु सन्धेर्गतभावजातमागामिजं चाभ्यधिकः करोति ॥ ८ ॥

SLOKA. 8. A half of the sum of two contiguous bhâvas is called their sandhi (सन्धि). A planet that is in a bhâva-sandhi (भावसन्धि) produces no effect. But the planet that is short of a sandhi (*i. e.* on this side of it) produces the effect of the preceding bhâva. If it should be in excess of a sandhi, it produces the effect of the bhâva to come.

भावांशतुल्यः खलु वर्तमानभावोद्भवं पूर्णफलं विधत्ते ।
भावोनके चाभ्यधिके च खेटे त्रैराशिकेनात्र फलं प्रकल्प्यम् ॥९॥

SLOKA. 9. A planet produces the full effect of the bhâva in which it is when its distance from the bhâva-sandhi is equal to that of the bhâvâmsa (भावांश=semi-bhava). When the planet has a less or greater distance from a bhâva-sandhi than a bhâvâmsa, its effect must be ascertained by a *rule-of-three* process.

भावप्रवृत्तौ हि फलप्रवृत्तिः पूर्णं फलं भावसमांशकेषु ।
ह्रासक्रमाद्भावविरामकाले फलस्य नाशः कथितो मुनीन्द्रैः ॥१०॥

SLOKA. 10. Sages have declared that when a bhâva begins its effect also begins. The effect becomes full in the equal portion of all bhâvas (just where a bhava is divided into 2 halves). When a bhâva approaches its end more and more, the effect gets less and less till at last it ceases when the end of the bhâva is reached.

जन्मप्रयाणव्रतबन्धचौलनृपाभिषेकादिकरग्रहेषु ।
एवं हि भावाः परिकल्पनीयास्तैरेव योगोत्थफलानि यस्मात् ११

इति श्रीपतिविरचितायां जातकपद्धतौ भावाध्यायः समाप्तः ।

SLOKA. 11. Thus should bhâvas be decided at the time of a birth, a journey, the assumption of a vow, the ceremony of tonsure, a royal coronation or other like ceremony and marriage. For it is by calculating bhâvas that the effects due to certain combinations are found out.

End of the First Adhyaya.

द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ।

उक्तानि यस्माद्बहुधा फलानि व्योमौकसां दृष्टिसमुद्भवानि ।
तस्मात्प्रवक्ष्यानयनं हि दृष्टेर्होराविदां दृक्फलनिर्णयाय ॥ १ ॥

SLOKA. 1. As the effects due to planetary aspects have been described in various ways, I now set forth the method of bringing out the amount of the planetary aspect to enable astrologers to determine the effects thereof correctly.

दृश्यो द्रष्ट्रा विरहिततनुः षड्गृहेभ्योऽधिकश्चेत्
दिग्भ्यः शोध्यो विहितकलिकः खाभ्रपक्षाद्रिभक्तः ।
दृष्टिः सा स्याद्यदि शरगृहेभ्योऽधिकः पञ्चहीनः
लिप्तीभूतो धृतिशतहृतः स्याच्चतुर्भाधिकश्चेत् ॥ २ ॥
त्यक्त्वेषुभ्यः खखरसगुणैर्वह्निभेभ्योऽधिकश्चेत्
शोध्योऽब्धिभ्यो विरचितकलः षष्टिकृत्या समेतः ।
भक्तो द्व्यश्वैः शतविनिहतै राशियुग्माधिकोऽपि
द्वाभ्यामूनो नवशतयुतो व्योमखाङ्गाग्निभक्तः ॥ ३ ॥

SLOKAS. 2 & 3. If the aspected when diminished by the aspecting planet exceed six signs, it is to be subtracted from 10 signs. The remainder reduced to minutes is to be divided by 7200. The result is in Rupa and represents the amount of the aspect. But if the difference should exceed 5 signs, subtract these 5 signs from it and reducing the result to kalas, *i. e.* minutes, divide it by 1800. You will get the aspect (दृष्टि) in Rupas. When the difference exceeds 4 signs, subtract it from 5 signs and divide the result by 3600 to get the amount of the aspect. Should the difference exceed 3 signs it is to be subtracted from 4 signs and to the remainder reduced to minutes, add 3600 and divide the sum by 7200. The result gives the amount of the aspect. Next, if the difference exceed 2 signs, subtract these two signs from it and to the remainder reduced to minutes, add 900 and divide the sum by 3600. The result represents the aspect.

एकोनितश्चैकगृहाधिकश्चेत्कलीकृतो द्व्यश्वशतैर्विभक्तः ।
एवं स्फुटाः खेचरदृष्टयः स्युर्दिग्भ्योऽधिकं पश्यति नो ग्रहेन्द्रः ४

SLOKA. 4. Lastly, should the difference exceed one sign, take away this one sign from it, and reducing the remainder to minutes, divide it by 7200. The aspect will be obtained in Rupa. In this way the exact amount of the planetary aspects can be ascertained. No planet sees beyond ten signs.

त्रिद्व्येकपादाः क्रमशो निधेयाः शनैश्चराचार्यमहीसुतानाम् ।
त्रिकर्मणोर्धीशुभयोश्च रन्ध्रबन्ध्वोः स्थितानामिह पूर्वदृक्षु ॥ ५ ॥

SLOKA. 5 Three-quarters, half and one fourth of a Rupa are to be superadded to the aforementioned aspects of Saturn, Jupiter and Mars respectively when these aspects fall upon what occupy 3rd and 10th, 5th and 9th, 8th and 4th places with respect to them.

स्वस्वक्षेपाः पृथक् स्थाप्याः प्रोक्तादूनाधिकैर्लवैः ।
गुणिताः खगुणैर्भक्ता लब्धोनास्ते परिस्फुटाः ॥ ६ ॥
इति श्रीपतिविरचितायां जातकपद्धतौ दृष्टिसाध-
नाध्यायो द्वितीयः ॥

SLOKA. 6. The additive figures for each of these three planets are to be kept apart, they are to be multiplied by the degrees etc. by which the difference (between the दृश्य and द्रष्टा) falls short of, or is in excess of the prescribed quantity. The product is next to be divided by 30 and the quotient is to be deducted from the kshepas (क्षेप) or additive figures The result expresses the exact amount of the क्षेप to be added to the Drigbala (दृग्बल).

End of the 2nd Adhyaya.

तृतीयोऽध्यायः ।

बलावबोधेन विना दशादिक्रमावबोधो न भवेद्यतोऽतः ।
तत्स्थानदिक्कालनिसर्गचेष्टादृग्भेदभिन्नं कथयाम्यशेषम् ॥ १ ॥

SLOKA. 1. As there can be no knowledge of the order of the periods and the sub-periods etc. of one's life without a knowledge of the strength of planets, J proceed to set forth this strength in its entirety, differentiated as it is by the circumstances—position, direction, time, nature, motion and aspect–of the planets.

नीचोनो द्युचरोधिको यदि भवेत् षड्भात्तदा प्रच्युत-
श्चक्रात् क्लृप्तकलः खखाष्टखकुभिर्भक्तो बलं तुङ्गजम् ।
पादोनं तु बलं त्रिकोणगृहगं स्वर्क्षे दलं च त्रयो
वस्वंशा ह्यधिमित्रभेऽथ चरणो मित्रे समर्क्षेऽष्टमः ॥ २ ॥

SLOKA. 2. When a planet diminished by its depression figures is in excess of 6 signs, it is to be subtracted from 12 signs and the difference reduced to minutes is to be divided by 10,800. The resultant Rupa is the exaltation-strength (उच्चबल) of the planet. If the planet should be in its Moolathrikona, it has $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a Rupa; if in its own house its strength is $\frac{1}{2}$ a Rupa. If it is in a very friendly house, its strength is measured by $\frac{3}{8}$ths of a Rupa. In a friendly house its strength is $\frac{1}{4}$th of a Rupa. In a nentral house it is $\frac{1}{8}$th of a Rupa.

शत्रुभे भवति षोडशांशकश्चाधिशत्रुभवने रदांशकः ।
एवमेव खलु सप्तवर्गजं स्याद्बलं निजपतेर्वशादिह ॥ ३ ॥

SLOKA. 3 In an inimical house it is $\frac{1}{16}$th and in a very inimical sign it is $\frac{1}{32}$th. The positional strength of a planet due to its being in the Saptavargas (सप्तवर्ग*) should be determined in accordance with its relation to the lord of each of those vargas.

युग्मभांशकगतौ शशिशुक्रौ यच्छतो हि बलपादमयुग्मे ।
भांशके रविकुजेज्यशनिज्ञास्तावदेव वितरन्ति हि सत्त्वम् ॥ ४ ॥

SLOKA. 4 The Moon and Venus when they are in an even sign or in a Navamsa (नवांश) owned by an even sign give $\frac{1}{4}$th of a Rupa as strength. The Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Mercury give the same amount of strength when they are in an odd sign or in a Navamsa owned by an odd sign.

N. B.—When the Moon or Venus occupies an even sign and also a Navâmsa owned by an even sign, then the strength is $\frac{1}{4}$th of a Rupa for each circumstance. The total strength is $\frac{1}{2}$ a Rupa. Similar remark applies to any one of the other planets occupying an odd sign and at the same time a Navamsa owned by an odd sign.

कण्टकाद्युपगतेषु नियोज्या रूपकार्द्धचरणा निजवीर्ये ।
भान्त्यमध्यमुखगेषु च पादः स्त्रीनपुंसकनरेषु निधेयः ॥ ५ ॥

SLOKA. 5. When the planets are in Kantaka (1st, 4th, 7th, 10th), panapara (2nd, 5th, 8th, 11th), and Apoklima (3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th), a Rupa, $\frac{1}{2}$ a Rupa and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupa respectively

---

* Sapthavargas are seven-fold classification of a sign into (1) राशि (2) होरा (3) द्रेष्काण (4) सप्तमांश (5) नवांश (6) द्वादशांश and (7) त्रिंशांश.

are to be set down for their strength. When the feminine, hermaphrodite and masculine planets occupy respectively the end, the middle and the initial portion of a sign, $\frac{1}{4}$th of a Rupa is to be assigned for their strength.

स्थानवीर्यमिदमेवमिहोक्तं दिग्बलं शृणुत पूर्वदिशोतः ।
विद्गुरू रविकुजौ रविसूनुः शुक्रशीतकिरणौ बलिनौ स्तः ॥ ६ ॥

SLOKA. 6. The Positional strength (स्थानबल) has thus been treated of in this work. Hear the Directional strength (दिग्बल) from the East onwards. Mercury and Jupiter are strong in the East or Lagna Bhâva, the Sun and Mars in the South or 10th Bhâva, Saturn in the West or 7th Bhâva, Venus and the Moon in the North or 4th Bhâva.

अर्कात्कुजाच्चाम्बुगृहं विशोध्यं जीवाद्बुधाच्चापि कलत्रभावम् ।
मेषूरणं भार्गवचन्द्रमोभ्यां प्राग्लग्नमुष्णांशुसुताच्च शेषम् ॥ ७ ॥
षड्भाधिकं चेद्भगणाद्विशोध्यं कलीकृतं खाभ्रगजाभ्रभूमिः ।
भजेदवाप्तं तु ककुब्बलं स्यादतः परं कालबलं प्रवच्मि ॥ ८ ॥

SLOKAS 7 and 8. Subtract the 4th Bhâva from the Sun and Mars, the 7th Bhâva from Jupiter and Mercury; the 10th Bhâva from Venus and the Moon, and the Lagna bhâva from Saturn. If the remainder should be in excess of 6 signs, subtract it from 12 signs. Reducing the result to minutes, divide the same by 10,800. What is obtained is the Directional strength (दिग्बल) in Rupas. I shall proceed to state the Temporal strength (कालबल) of planets.

नक्तंबला भौमशशाङ्कमन्दा गुर्वर्कशुक्रा दिनशक्तयः स्युः ।
सदेन्दुपुत्रो दिनशक्तिभाजां ग्राह्यो बुधैरुन्नतसंज्ञकालः ॥ ९ ॥

नतस्तमोवीर्यवतां पलीकृतः खखाष्टचन्द्रैर्विहृतो बलं भवेत् ।
बुधस्य रात्रौ च दिवा च रूपकं विधेयमेतत्समयोद्भवं बलम् ॥१०॥

SLOKAS. 9 and 10. Mars, the Moon and Saturn have strength by night. Jupiter, the Sun and Venus have potency by day. Mercury is strong at all times. In the case of planets having strength by day take the उन्नत and in the case of those strong by night take the नत. Reduce each to palas, *i. e.* vighatikas and divide the same by 1800. The result is Nathŏnnatha-

bala (नतोन्नतबल) in Rupas. Temporal strength of this kind in the case of Mercury, by day as well as by night, should be put down as one Rupa.

व्यर्कः शशी षड्भवनाधिकश्चेच्चक्राद्विशुद्धोथ कलीकृतोऽसौ ।
चक्रार्द्धलिप्ताविहृतो वलक्षपक्षे बलं स्यादथ कृष्णपक्षे ॥ ११ ॥
तदेव रूपाच्च्युतमेव कृत्वा जगुर्बुधाः पक्षबलं ग्रहाणाम् ।
वलक्षपक्षे शुभखेचराणां पापग्रहाणामसिते च पक्षे ॥ १२ ॥

SLOKAS. 11 and 12. The Moon diminished by the Sun when found greater than 6 signs should be subtracted from 12 signs, and the difference reduced to minutes should be divided by 10, 800. The result is the Pakshabala (पक्षबल) in Rupa of the benefic planets in the light half of the month. The same subtracted from a Rupa is their Pakshabala during the dark half of the month. Wise men say that the Pakshabala of the benefic planets in the light half of the month corresponds to the Pakshabala of the malefic planets during the dark half and *vice versa.*

अह्नस्त्रिभागेषु बलं सरूपं सौम्यार्कतिग्मांशुसुवां क्रमेण ।
कार्यं तुषारांशुसितासृजां च रात्रौ सदैवामरपूजितस्य ॥ १३ ॥

SLOKA. 13. There are 3 equal divisions made of the day and 3 equal divisions made of the night. These taken in their order are owned by Mercury, the Sun, Saturn, the Moon, Venus and Mars. The lord of the particular division of day in which a birth, &c. takes place has the strength of a Rupa. Jupiter has this strength (of a Rupa) at all times.

---

* This is given tersely and elegantly by Kesava Daivagna in his जातकपद्धति–thus–"शुक्लेन्त्ये तिथिहृद्गतैष्यतिथयो वीर्यं सतां भूच्युतं पापानां—". In the light half of the month the पक्षबल of benefic planets on any day is

$$\frac{\text{number of past Thithis (तिथि)}}{\text{number of Thithis (तिथि) in the पक्ष, } i.\ e.\ 15}$$; the defect of this from unity is the पक्षबल of the malefic ones

In the dark half of the month the पक्षबल of the benefic planets on any day is $$\frac{\text{number of Thithis (तिथि) to come}}{\text{number of Thithis (तिथि) in the पक्ष, } i.\ e.\ 15}$$. The defect of this from unity is the पक्षबल of the malefic ones.

पादं स्ववर्षेऽथ दलं स्वमासे दिने स्वकीये चरणोनरूपम् ।
रूपं स्वहोरास्विति कालवीर्यमुक्तं हि होरानिपुणैः पुराणैः ॥१४॥

SLOKA. 14. A planet gets $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1 Rupa for its strength according as it happens to be the lord of the year, the month, the week-day or the hour (कालहोरा) in which a birth, &c. has taken place. This is the temporal strength as stated by the astrological proficients of old times.

क्रान्तिः सौम्या स्वमिह परमापक्रमे दक्षिणर्णं
शुक्रादित्यक्षितिसुतमरुत्पूजितानां विधेया ।
व्यस्ता शीतद्युतिरविजयोर्ज्ञस्य नित्यं विधेया
रामाभ्यस्ता तदनु परमापक्रमेणोद्धरेत्ताम् ॥ १५ ॥
ग्राह्यं राशिप्रभृति च फलं लिप्तिकीभूतमेत-
द्व्योमाकाशद्विरदखकुभिर्भाजयेदायनं स्यात् ।
द्विघ्नं भानोरयनजबलं पक्षवीर्यं तथेन्दोः

SLOKAS. 15–15$\frac{3}{4}$. The northern declination must be put down as additive upto its farthest limit from the Equator, and the southern as subtractive in the case of Venus, the Sun, Mars and Jupiter. This process is to be reversed in respect to the Moon and Saturn; and the declination of Mercury whether to the north or to the south is always to remain additive. Multiply the amount of declination in degrees by 3 and divide the product by the maximum declination *i. e.* 24°. Viewing the quotient as Rasis, reduce it to minutes and divide this by 10,800 minutes and the result is the Ayanabala (अयनबल) in Rupa; this is to be doubled in the case of the Sun just as the पक्षबल or fortnightly strength is doubled in the case of the Moon.

N. B.—The अयनबल of a planet at the Equator is $\frac{1}{2}$ a Rupa. This is increased when the planet's declination increases and is additive, but when the declination is subtractive the planet's strength (अयनबल) becomes proportionately diminished.

वीर्यैकत्वं सदृशकलयोः खेटयोः प्राग्विधाय ॥ १६ ॥

याम्योदक्स्थद्युचरबलयोर्हानिवृद्धी विधेये
युद्धे चेष्वोर्विवरविहृता खेटवीर्यान्तरेण ।

SLOKA. $15\frac{3}{4}$–$16\frac{1}{2}$ When two planets are in conjunction *i. e.* in planetary fight—and their longitudes agree even to a minute–the total strength of each should first be calculated and the difference in their strength should be divided by the difference in their latitudes; the result is to be added to the strength of the victorious planet in the North and to be subtracted from that of the vanquished planet in the South.

*मध्यस्पष्टद्युचरविवरार्द्धेन युक्ताच्चलोच्चा-
न्मध्ये स्पष्टादधिकवपुषि न्यूनके वर्जिताच्च ॥ १७ ॥
जह्यान्मध्यग्रहमिति भवेत्तच्च चेष्टाख्यकेन्द्रं
षड्राशिभ्योऽधिकमपनयेन्मण्डलाच्छेषकस्य ।
कृत्वा लिप्ताः शतहतगजाशाभिराप्तं फलं य-
च्चेष्टावीर्यं तदिह कथितं हौरिकैर्बुद्धिवृद्धैः ॥ १८ ॥

SLOKA. $16\frac{1}{2}$–18. If the Mean planet exceed the True planet, subtract the latter from the former and add half the difference to the Sighrochcha. Where the स्पष्ट or True planet exceeds the मध्य or Mean planet, subtract the latter from the former and diminish the Sighrochcha by half this difference. From the Sighrochcha thus increased or decreased as the case may be, take away the मध्य or Mean planet. The result is Sighra-Kendra (शीघ्रकेन्द्र) or Chestakendra (चेष्टाकेन्द्र). If it exceeds 6 signs, subtract it from 12 signs. Reduce the remainder to minutes and divide the same by 10, 800 minutes. The resulting quotient in Rupa measures the Cheshtabala (चेष्टाबल) as explained by the wise seniors in Astrology.

---

* Kesava Daivagna expresses the same with greater brevity and clearness as follows:—

मध्यस्पष्टयुतेर्दलोनितचलं चेष्टाख्यकेन्द्रं कुजात्

The Cheshtakendra of the planets, Mars, etc. is their Sighrochcha diminished by half the sum of their mean and true positions.

मन्दावनीसूनुशशाङ्कपुत्रवागीशशुक्रेन्दुदिवाकराणाम् ।
एकोत्तरं रूपमगैर्विभक्तं नैसर्गिकं वीर्यमुदाहरन्ति ॥ १९ ॥

SLOKA. 19. The natural strengths (नैसर्गिकबल) of Saturn, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, the Moon and the Sun consist respectively of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rupas divided by 7.

सौम्यैर्दृष्टे दृष्टितुर्यांशयुक्तं वीर्यं पापालोकिते तद्विहीनम् ।
लग्नस्यापि स्वामिवीर्यं हि वीर्यं युक्तं कार्यं तच्च जीवज्ञदृष्ट्या २०

SLOKA. 20. When a planet is aspected by benefic ones, a fourth of the aspect is to be added to its 5 balas (स्थानबल, दिग्बल, कालबल, चेष्टाबल, निसर्गबल), previously enumerated; when it is aspected by malefic planets a fourth of the aspect is to be deducted from the aggregate of the aforementioned 5 balas. The result becomes the वीर्य or Shadbala of the planet.

The strength of a भाव is the same as the strength of its lord. To this should be superadded the entire aspect of Jupiter and Mercury upon the भाव.

शुभावलोकिते पुनस्तदीयदृष्टिपादयुक्
असाधुना निरीक्षिते तदंघ्रिणा विवर्जितम् ।
नृभे क्षिपेच्च रूपकं चतुष्पदाप्ययोर्दलं
न कीटभे च किंचन स्फुटं भवेत्तनोर्बलम् ॥ २१ ॥

SLOKA. 21. When a भाव is aspected by benefic planets a fourth of the aspect goes to swell its strength; when malefic ones aspect it, its strength is to be diminished by a fourth of their aspect. If the first भाव should be a human Rasi, put down one Rupa as its Digbala; If a quadruped or a watery sign, its Digbala is $\frac{1}{2}$ a Rupa, if a reptile, its Digbala is nothing. After these operations the true strength of the Lagna or the first भाव will be obtained.

जलजचतुष्पदकीटभसंज्ञाः सुखदशमास्तगता बलवन्तः ।
निजनिजसप्तमगा विबलास्ते तदितरगैरनुपातविधिः स्यात् २२

SLOKA. 22. The signs which are termed watery, quadruped and reptile are strong in the 4th, 10th and 7th Bhâvas

respectively (their strength in this case being measured by one Rupa). They are strengthless in places which are the 7th from those mentioned above. And in the intermediate places their strength is to be found out by rule of three.

दारान्मनुष्याद्धिबुकं चतुष्पदात्तनुं च कीटाज्जलजात्खभं च ।
विशोध्य शेषं त्वधिकं रसाच्चेत् विशोध्य चक्रात्फलमादिवद्दिशेत् २३
इति श्रीपतिविरचितायां जातकपद्धतौ बलाध्यायस्तृतीयः ॥

SLOKA. 23. Subtract the 7th भाव from one represented by a human Rasi; the 4th भाव from that which is a quadruped; the first from one which is a reptile; the 10th from one which is watery. If the remainder exceed 6 signs subtract it from 12 signs, and get the दिग्बल as before, (*i. e.* reduce the remainder to minutes and divide the same by 10, 800 as was done in finding the दिग्बल of planets).

End of the 3rd Adhyaya.

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ।

इष्टकष्टबलनिर्णयाद्यतो जातकोदितफलस्य निर्णयः ।
शिष्यमोहविनिवृत्तये ततस्तत्प्रसाधनमथाभिधास्यते ॥ १ ॥

SLOKA. 1. As the ascertainment of good and evil accruing to a person depends upon an accurate measurement of the good and evil forces influencing his nativity, the method of exactly determining these forces for good and evil is to be treated of in this chapter in view to remove the doubts of students of Astrology.

नीचोनिताः स्पष्टतरा ग्रहेन्द्राः षड्भाधिका मण्डलतो विशोध्याः ।
कलीकृता राशिकलाभिरन्विता भलिप्तिकाप्ताः खलु तुङ्गरश्मयः ॥

SLOKA. 2. First find the exact position of the planets and diminish them by their depression figures; if the difference exceed 6 signs, subtract it from 12 signs. Reduce the result to minutes. Add 1800 minutes thereto and divide the sum by 1800 minutes. The resulting figures give the exaltation rays (उच्चरश्मि) of the planets.

चेष्टाख्यकेन्द्राणि कुजादिकानामुक्तानि भास्वानयनांशयुक्तः ।
त्रिभाधिकोऽथेन्दुरिनेन हीनश्चेष्टाख्यकेन्द्रे हि तयोर्भवेताम् ॥३॥

SLOKA. 3. The Cheshtakendras of the five planets beginning with Mars have been treated of already. Add the Ayanamsa (अयनांश) to the Sun and increase the sum by 3 signs. The result is the Cheshtakendra of the Sun. Subtract the Sun from the Moon to obtain the Cheshtakendra of the Moon.

चेष्टाख्यकेन्द्राण्यधिकानि षड्भाच्चक्राद्विशुद्धानि कलीकृतानि ।
सराशिलिप्तानि खखाष्टचन्द्रैर्हृतानि चेष्टाख्यमरीचयः स्युः ॥४॥

SLOKA. 4. If the Cheshtakendras exceed 6 signs, they are to be subtracted from 12 signs and the difference reduced to minutes. Add 1800 thereto and divide the sum by 1800. The result expresses the Cheshta rays.

रूपोनितानां ग्रहदीधितीनां रूपादिना रूपचयेन यत्स्यात् ।
श्रेढीफलं तत्त्रिगुणांशुभक्तमित्युच्चचेष्टाख्यफले प्रसाध्ये ॥ ५ ॥

SLOKA. 5. Subtract one unit from the units representing the rays of the planets. Find the sum of the Arithmetical Progression whose first term is one and the common difference is also one and the number of terms the number representing the net rays, and divide this sum by 3 times the rays; the results are the उच्चरश्मिफल and the चेष्टारश्मिफल.

तद्घातमूलं फलमिष्टसंज्ञं ते तुङ्गचेष्टाप्रभवे फले तु ।
विशोध्य रूपादवशेषघातमूलं हि कष्टाभिधमामनन्ति ॥ ६ ॥

SLOKA. 6. Multiply the figures representing the two phalas (फल). The square root of the resulting product expresses the good due to the exaltation (उच्च) and the Cheshta balas of the planets. Subtract the 2 phalas (the उच्चफल, and चेष्टाफल) separately from unity and multiply the remainders together. The square root of the product gives the evil that is to accrue.

पृथक् पृथक् खेटबलानि ताभ्यां हन्याद्भवेतां हि बले स्फुटे ते ।
सर्वग्रहाणां च दृशः फलाभ्यां शुभाशुभाभ्यां निहताः स्फुटाः स्युः॥

SLOKA. 7. Multiply the aggregate षड्बल of each

planet separately by the figures representing its good and evil influence as found out in the previous sloka. The products give the rectified good and evil strengths of the planet. The aspect of each planet is also to be similarly treated (*i. e.* multiplied separately by its good and evil फल as found out in the previous sloka). The products indicate the rectified good and evil aspects of the planets.

स्वोच्चे रूपं चरणरहितं स्वत्रिकोणे स्वभेऽर्द्धं
नागांशानां त्रयमधिसुहृद्गेहगे मित्रभेंऽघ्रिः ।
अंशोऽष्टानां समगृहगते भूपभागोऽरिगेहे
दन्तांशः स्यादधिरिपुगृहे नीचभे शून्यमेव ॥ ८ ॥
एतच्छुभाख्यमशुभं च पुनर्ग्रहेषु
स्वोच्चादिवर्त्तिषु वदन्ति तदूनमेकम् ।
एवं गृहेषु शुभपापफलार्द्धमन्य-
वर्गेषु षट्सु नियतं मुनयः पुराणाः ॥ ९ ॥

SLOKAS. 8 and 9. Ancient sages say that the good influence of a planet is one Rupa in its exaltation; $\frac{3}{4}$th of a Rupa in its Moolathrikona; $\frac{1}{2}$ in its Swakshetra; $\frac{3}{8}$th in the house of a *very* friendly planet; $\frac{1}{4}$th in a friend's house; $\frac{1}{8}$th in the house of a neutral planet; $\frac{1}{16}$th in an inimical house; $\frac{1}{32}$th in a *very* inimical house and nothing in its depression. The evil influence of the planet in the several above positions is obtained by subtracting the good influence from unity. And in the 6 Vargas other than राशि (*viz.* होरा, द्रेष्काण, सप्तांश, नवांश, द्वादशांश, and त्रिंशांश), only a moiety of the prescribed good and evil influences is to be calculated.

ये खेटभोच्चादिफले शुभाशुभे सरूपवर्गार्द्धविभाजिते तथा ।
विधाय सत्कोष्ठकसप्तकावलीं विधारणीये सुखकोष्ठके ततः ॥१०॥
तद्राशिसंज्ञं भदलादिकेषु वर्गेषु तस्यार्द्धमतो विधेयम् ।
शेषेषु कोष्ठेषु च षट्सु तज्ज्ञैः पंक्तिद्वयेऽपि द्युचरस्य तस्य ॥११॥

SLOKAS. 10 and 11. The total of the good and evil influences due to the circumstance that the राशि and the other 6 Vargas occupied by a planet come under the categories of its

exaltation sign, Moolathrikona, Swakshetra, Adhimitra, etc. mentioned in sloka 8, should be divided by 4 and set down separately in the front rows of two neat tables of 7 columns each. The heading of this row in each table is to be called गृह And in each of the remaining 6 rows with the 6 several headings होरा, द्रेष्काण etc. in the 2 tables, set down half of what is entered in the first row, taking care that the good and the evil results appear in their respective divisions.

राशीश्वरस्यापि फले तथैव स्वोच्चादिके सप्तगणप्रसूते ।
शुभाशुभाख्ये च तदीययुत्या सन्ताडयेदादिमकोष्ठकस्थे ॥ १२ ॥
उभे फले पूर्वनिवेशिते ये कर्मक्रमः शेषगणेपि चैवम् ।
होरादिके स्वेश्वरजैः फलैस्तु पुनश्च हन्यात्सकलानि तानि ॥ १३
वर्गेशतत्स्थग्रहवीर्यघातमूलेन राश्यादिकवर्गजानाम् ।
इत्थं बलानां भवति स्फुटत्वं शुभाशुभानां मुनिसम्मतं हि ॥ १४

इति श्रीपतिविरचितायां जातकपद्धताविष्टकष्टाध्यायश्चतुर्थः ॥

SLOKAS 12, 13 and 14. Find also the total सप्तवर्गशुभाशुभफल, as directed in slokas 8 and 9, of the lord of the house in which is the particular planet under consideration; and multiply therewith its शुभाशुभफल set down in the first row of the table mentioned in slokas 10 and 11 In regard to the results of the remaining six vargas in the 2 tables the same process is to be repeated, *viz.* of multiplying the result of each varga with the corresponding सप्तवर्ग result of its lord. Each of the seven varga-products thus resulting under the two grand divisions of शुभ and अशुभ should be further multiplied by the square root of the product of the good or bad portions, as the case may be, of the entire strength of the lord of the varga concerned and the planet occupying it. It is in this way, a way approved by the sages, that we can arrive at exactitude in the measurement of the good as well as evil influences arising from राशि and other 6 vargas.

End of the 4th Adhyaya.

पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ।

आयुर्ज्ञानादेव होराफलानां कर्तुं यस्मान्निर्णयः शक्यतेऽत्र ।
आयुर्दायः सम्प्रदायागतोयं सच्छिष्याणां प्रीतये कथ्यतेऽतः॥१॥

SLOKA. 1. Since the affirmation or proof of the events to be predicted by means of astrology at a person's nativity is possible only upon a correct knowledge of the extent of his life, the method of ascertaining the allotted life-period is to be treated of in this chapter just as it has been received from immemorial tradition in view to benefit the community of earnest students.

एकोनदीधितिसमादिह गच्छतो यद्रूपादिरूपचयसङ्कलितद्वयं स्यात्।
चेष्टोच्चरश्मिजमथ स्वमरीचिभक्तं तज्जायतेत्र गुणकद्वितयं तदाख्यम्

ऊने भवेतां निजदीधितिभ्यः श्रेढीफले ते यदि रश्मियुक्ते ।
तदर्द्धिते स्वांशुभिरुद्धृते ते तद्घातमूलं गुणकः स्फुटः स्यात् ॥३॥

SLOKAS. 2 and 3. The sums of two series in Arithmetical Progression in which the first term is 1 and the Common Difference also 1 but the number of terms 1 less than the number of चेष्टा rays in the first and 1 less than the number of उच्च rays in the second—these sums when divided by the numbers representing the चेष्टा and उच्च rays respectively will give what are called चेष्टागुणक and उच्चगुणक (गुणक = multiplier). But if the sums of the 2 series should be found to be less than the number of the rays, the rule for finding the गुणक is this: Increase each sum by the number of the rays. Divide half of this result by the number representing the rays. The quotient is the गुणक required. The square root of the product of the चेष्टागुणक and the उच्चगुणक is termed the स्फुटगुणक.

वर्गोत्तमे स्वभवने स्वनवांशके च स्वत्र्यंशके च गुणको द्वितयं निरुक्तम्
अध्यर्द्धरूपमधिमित्रगृहे सुहृद्भे सत्र्यंशकं समगृहे खलु रूपमेकम् ४
त्र्यंशोनितं रिपुगृहेऽध्यरिभे दलं स्या-
देभ्यो गुणो भवति यः खलु कश्चिदेकः ।

वेदोद्धृतः स भगुणो गणकैः प्रदिष्टः
होरादिवर्गगुणकस्तु भवेत्तदर्द्धम् ॥ ५ ॥

SLOKAS. 4 and 5. 2 is the multiplier prescribed when a planet is in a वर्गोत्तम, in its own house, in its own नवांश and in its own द्रेक्काण. The multiplier is $1\frac{1}{2}$ when the planet is in the house of an अधिमित्र. It is $1\frac{1}{3}$ when the planet is in the house of a मित्र, 1 in the house of a सम and $\frac{2}{3}$ in the house of a शत्रु and $\frac{1}{2}$ in the house of an अधिशत्रु. Any one of these multipliers divided by 4 is declared by astrologers to be the multiplier for the राशि and $\frac{1}{2}$ of this, the multiplier for होरा and other vargas.

एतेऽपि गुण्या गदिता महद्भिरपेक्षयानन्तरताडकानाम् ।
नगांशका रुद्रमिता ह्यधीष्टराशौ सुहृद्वेश्मनि मूर्छनांशाः ॥ ६ ॥
नवाश्विनो रूपमुदासराशौ कुव्यंशका विश्वमिता द्विषद्भे ।
त्रयो नगांशा अधिशत्रुराशावेते भसंज्ञा निजराशिवर्जम् ॥ ७ ॥
वर्गोत्तमात्मीयनवांशदृक्कस्थिते ग्रहे तु द्वितयं गुणश्चेत् ।
एतैरधीष्टादिगुणैर्निहन्यादुदीरितं राशिगुणं पुनस्तम् ॥ ८ ॥

SLOKAS. 6, 7 and 8. The following are also Bhagunas (भगुण) or multipliers of the राशि and are declared multiplicands (गुण्य) in respect to the multipliers to be mentioned later on. These Bhagunas are $\frac{11}{7}$ in an अधिमित्र's house, $\frac{29}{21}$ in a मित्र's house, 1 in a सम's house, $\frac{13}{21}$ in an inimical house and $\frac{3}{7}$ in that of an अधिशत्रु. And in case of there being a multiplier 2 in consequence of a planet occupying one of the 4 positions (mentioned in the beginning of SLOKA 4) other than its own राशि, *viz.* Vargottamamsa, its own नवांश and its द्रेष्काण these Gunakas (गुणक) for अधिमित्र etc. are to be multiplied into the राशिगुणक derived from the aforesaid multiplier 2.

गृहादिके वर्गगणे स्वकीये द्विको गुणस्त्र्यंशविवर्जितः सः ।
अधीष्टभे मित्रगृहे नवांशा विश्वे च रूपं च समस्य गेहे ॥ ९ ॥
नवांशकाः पञ्च विरोधिराशौ गुणांशकः स्यादधिवैरिणो भे ।
पूर्वं भपूर्वा गुणका य उक्ता वर्गेषु सप्तस्विह गुण्यसंज्ञाः ॥ १० ॥

तिर्य्यंशकैः क्रान्तिकलाभवन्ति
युक्तायनांशग्रहगोलदिक्काः ॥

The maximum declination, *i. e.* 24 degrees is reached when the planet has advanced 90 degrees from any one of the Equinoctial points. 6 equal divisions of 15 degrees each are made of this 90 degrees and the above rule gives the declination in minutes of a सायनग्रह (that is—a planet whose progress along the Ecliptic is measured from the Equinoctial point) at the end of these several divisions. At the end of the first 15°, its declination is 362 minutes, at the end of the 2nd, it is greater by 341′; at the end of the 3rd, it is still greater by 299′; at the end of the 4th, it is further increased by 236′, at the end of the 5th, it is raised by 150′ more, at the end of the 6th, it is still further increased by 52′.

A planet's distance from the nearest Equinoctial point will reveal in which of these 6 divisions it is, and its declination may be determined accordingly.

Take for example the position of the Sun, *viz.* 0–17–43–30. Add the अयनांश 0–21–47–38.

The distance of the Sun from the Vernal Equinox is 1–9–31–8. The Sun has advanced 9° 31′ 8″ in the 3rd division. Therefore the declination$=362'+341'+\frac{9^\circ\ 31'\ 8''}{15^\circ}\times 299'=892{\cdot}737$ minutes; since this is his northern declination, this is additive. It has to be added to 1440′. The total declination of the Sun from the zero-point (the point where the अयनबल is nil) is 2332·737. Multiplying this by 3 and dividing by 1440, we get 4·8599 signs. The अयनबल of the Sun therefore is $\frac{4{\cdot}8599\times 30\times 60}{10800}=8099\ldots$ of a Rupa.

This is certainly round-about. Kesava, Daivagna's method is shorter and simpler. It is this. Find the amount of declination in degrees from the zero-point and divide this by 48 degrees (the declination from the zero-point to the maximum point). The result is the अयनबल in Rupa.

ग्रहाः	क्रान्ति in Degrees.	उत्तर or दक्षिण	अयनबल
रविः	14·877	North	·810
चन्द्रः	18·984	South	·895
कुजः	7·806	North	·662
बुधः	6·420	North	·633
गुरुः	23·607	South	·008
शुक्रः	13·657	North	·784
शनिः	17·938	North	·126

SLOKAS 17 and 18.

To measure the चेष्टाबल of a planet what is called its चेष्टाकेंद्र should be ascertained. The method prescribed in the text for finding this चेष्टाकेन्द्र is very elaborate and involves a good knowledge of the laws of planetary motions, their मन्द and शीघ्र phalas (फल). It is not possible without a good study of Astronomy to go through the processes mentioned in the text correctly. As the generality of astrological students depend upon almanacs for the results of planetary motions, they should feel thankful to any one who helps to get at these results most readily at second-hand. Such a one has actually come forth in the person of Mr. V. B. Ketakar of Bagalkot, Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency. His monumental work named ज्योतिर्गणितम् gives tables with the help whereof, the शीघ्रकेन्द्र (which is identical with चेष्टाकेन्द्र)* of planets can be accurately determined. This book will prove a valuable companion to the student of Astrology as it enables him to calculate the पञ्चाङ्गम् and the planetary positions at any given time from 2000 B. C. to 3000 A. D.

* *Vide* प्रौढमनोरमा—a commentary by दिवाकरदैवज्ञ on Kesava Daivagna's जातकपद्धति. Sl. 10.

The (चेष्टाकेन्द्र) Cheshtakendras of the 5 planets from Mars as determined from Mr. Ketkar's Tables are given below.

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
चे. के.	[a] 129°·518	[b] 256°769	325°·989	217°059	216°76	351°·085	11°·27
चे. बलम्	[c] ·810	[d] ·518	·189	·794	·795	·049	·062

a. b. See Sloka 3 of the 4th अध्याय.

c. The Sun's चेष्टाबल is identical with his अयनबल.

d. The Moon's चेष्टाबल is the same as her पक्षबल.

Sloka 19. नैसर्गिकबलम्.

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
1·00	·857	·285	·428	·571	·714	·142

Sloka 20.

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
स्थानबलम्	4·707	4·022	3·667	2·238	4·436	2·811	2·231
कालबलम्	1·949	1·050	2·013	1·518	2·236	2·236	1·013
दिग्बलम्	·444	·037	·554	·260	·887	·535	·074
अयनबलम्	·810	·895	·662	·633	·008	·784	·126
चेष्टाबलम्	·810	·518	·189	·794	·795	·049	·026
नैसर्गिकबलम्	1·000	·857	·285	·428	·571	·714	·142
योगः	9·720	7·379	7·370	5·871	8·933	7·129	3·612
शुभदृष्टिचतुर्थांशः	+·295	+·109	+·361	+·338	+·261	+·330	+·196
पापदृष्टिचतुर्थांशः	·	–·291	·	·	–·456	·	·
Total षड्बलम्	10·015	7·197	7·731	6·209	8·738	7·459	3·808

भावबलम्.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
भावस्वामिबलम्	7·731	7 459	6·209	7 197	10·015	6 209	7·459	7·731	8·738	3 808	3 808	8·738
भावदृग्बलम्	.328	·228	·148	·130	·208	·119	–·093	–·263	–·178	–·168	–·59	·267
ज्ञेज्यदृग्बलम्	·562	·511	1·440	1·439	1 022	·759	·830	599	·368	·189	·392	·840
भावदिग्बलम्	·462	·308	·692	1·00	·179	·179	0	·154	·308	1·00	·641	·358
एतदैक्यं भावबलम्	9 083	8·506	8·489	9·766	11·424	7·266	8·196	8·221	9 236	4·829	4 782	10·203

Sloka 21. This is only a special instance of the general rule enunciated in the 23rd Sloka. If the 1st भाव be a biped sign, the 7th भाव has to be subtracted from it. The difference is 6 signs exactly. The दिग्बल is consequently a Rupa. When the 1st भाव is a quadruped sign, the 4th भाव is to be deducted from it. The difference here is 3 signs more or less. Hence the दिग्बल is put down roughly as half a Rupa.

गुण्या गुणैः स्वैरधिकारलब्धैरुक्तैर्गुणः स्यादधिमिश्रितैस्तैः ।
स्मृतो बुधैराश्रयसंज्ञितो यस्तस्य स्फुटस्यापि वधो भवेद्यः ॥११॥
तद्वर्गमूलं खलु कर्मयोग्य आयुर्विधाने गुणकार उक्तः ।

SLOKAS. 9–11½. When the राशि or any of the other vargas occupied by a planet happen to be its own, the अनन्तर ताडक or the next-mentioned multiplier is 2. It becomes $\frac{5}{3}$ in the house of an अधिमित्र, $\frac{13}{9}$ in the house of a मित्र, 1 in the house of a सम, $\frac{5}{7}$ in the house of a शत्रु and $\frac{1}{3}$ in the house of an अधिशत्रु. The multipliers for the राशि and other vargas (mentioned already in slokas 4 and 5) are here (in respect to the अनन्तर ताडकs) treated as multiplicands. And these are to be multiplied into the several multipliers which they have got appropriately assigned to them by the rule enunciated in the preceding sloka. (Sl. 9 & 10). And the sum-total of these products has been declared by the wise as आश्रयगुणक. The square root of the product of this आश्रयगुणक and the स्फुटगुणक (*vide* slokas 2 &. 3) is recognised as a factor employed in the operation for determining the life-period of a जातक.

ग्रहस्य लिप्ताः खखसिद्धभक्ताः प्रोक्ताः कलाः शेषमिहायुषोऽत्र १२

SLOKA. 11½–12. When the aggregate number of minutes denoting the position of a planet are divided by 2400, the remainder represents the Âyushkalas (आयुष्कल) or the portions of life required

लग्नं ग्रहोनं यदि षड्गृहेभ्यो हीनं तदानीं हरसंभवः स्यात् ।
नैवाधिके तत्र खगोनलग्ने लिप्तीकृते राशिकलाविभक्ते ॥ १३ ॥
आयुः कलानां स हरः स्फुटः स्याद्रूपाद्यदोनः सहरस्तदानीम् ।
रूपाद्विशुद्धो गुणकस्तु तासामेवं हि पापद्युचरोनलग्ने ॥ १४ ॥
शुभोनलग्ने तु हरो द्विनिघ्न आयुः कलाभ्यो हरलब्धलिप्ताः ।
विशोधनीया यदि रूपकोनो हरस्तदर्द्धोनितरूपगुण्याः ॥ १५ ॥

SLOKAS. 13–15. Subtract the planet from the Lagna. If the difference is less than 6 signs there may be a divisor possible. But if the Lagna *minus* the planet should exceed 6 signs there

can be no divisor at all. In the case in which a divisor is declared possible, reduce the Lagna *minus* the planet to minutes and divide this by the minutes contained in a राशि. The quotient is the स्फुट divisor of the Âyushkalas (आयुष्कल). When this quotient is less than 1, subtract it from a Rupa and make it a multiplier of the Âyushkalas. The working is to be thus when the planet subtracted from the Lagna is *malefic.* When the planet is *benefic,* the divisor is to be doubled; and the Âyushkalas are to be divided by it; and the quotient which are minutes are to be subtracted from the same Âyushkalas. But if the divisor be less than unity, subtract half of it from a Rupa and with the difference multiply the Âyushkalas.

एवं कार्या चक्रपातार्द्धहानिश्चायुर्दाये ह्यंशजे पिण्डजेऽपि ।
नैसर्गाख्ये जीवशर्मोदिते च हारं कृत्वा त्वेककोनं गुणं च ॥१६॥

Sloka. 16. In this way, *i. e.* employing a divisor and making the same a multiplier when it falls short of unity, should the process called चक्रार्द्धहानि be gone through in reckoning the (आयुर्दाय) Âyurdâyas called अंशज, पिण्डज, नैसर्गिक, as well as that mentioned by जीवशर्मा.

आयुर्लिप्ताः स्वगुणगुणिता व्योमशून्याश्विभक्ता-
स्त्वब्दा मासा दिवसघटिकाः स्युर्विनाड्यः क्रमेण ।
एवं सर्वद्युचरजनितं ह्यायुरानीय लग्ना-
दायुः साध्यं कथितविधिना किन्तु लग्ने विशेषः ॥ १७ ॥

Sloka. 17. Multiply the Âyushkalas, modified, wherever possible, by the चक्रार्द्धहानि process, of each planet by its appropriate कर्मयोग्य गुणक (mentioned in Sloka 12) and divide them by 200. The result will be years, months, days, ghatikas and vighatikas. Find out in this way the आयुस produced by all the planets and get according to the rules stated the आयुस् derived from the Lagna. But there is this peculiarity in respect of the आयुस् got from the Lagna.

लग्ने तु वीर्याभ्यधिके भतुल्यैर्वर्षैर्युतं तस्य विधेयमायुः ।
भागादिकादप्यनुपातलब्धमासादिना संयुतमत्र कार्यम् ॥ १८ ॥

SLOKA 18. When the Lagna has abundant strength (which will be the case when its strength exceeds 6 Rupas) the आयुस् derived from it must be increased by as many years as there are whole Rasis in the figures indicating the Lagna, followed by the months, days, etc., calculated proportionally to the degrees, minutes, etc., contained in the Lagna.

नवेन्दवो बाणयमाः शरक्ष्मा दिवाकराः पञ्चभुवः कुपक्षाः ।
नखाश्च भास्वत्प्रमुखग्रहाणां पिण्डाश्रयाब्दा निजतुङ्गगानाम्॥१९॥

SLOKA. 19. The aggregate number of पिण्डायुर्दाय years assigned to the Sun and other planets in their highest exaltation point are respectively 19, 25, 15, 12, 15, 21 and 20.

निजोच्चशुद्धः खचरो विशोध्यो भमण्डलात्षड्भवनोनकश्चेत् ।
यथास्थितः षड्भवनाधिकश्चेत् कलीकृतः संगुणितो निजाब्दैः २०
तत्र खाभ्ररसचन्द्रलोचनैरुद्धृते सति यदाप्यते फलम् ।
वर्षमासदिननाडिकादिकं तद्धि पिण्डभवमायुरुच्यते ॥ २१ ॥

SLOKAS 20 and 21. Subtract the figures of a planet from those denoting its highest exaltation point. If the result is less than 6 signs, subtract it from 12 signs. But if the exaltation point *minus* the planet should exceed 6 Signs, keep it as it is; reducing the same to minutes, multiply this by the planet's years. Divide the product by 21,600. The quotient represented by years, months, days,etc., is called the पिण्डायुस् of the planets.

त्र्यंशकं हरति शत्रुभे ग्रहः स्वायुषोत्र न तु वक्रचारगः ।
सूर्यलुप्तकिरणोर्द्धहारकः प्रोज्झ्य भार्गवदिनेशनन्दनौ ॥ २२ ॥

SLOKA. 22. A planet loses ⅓ of its पिण्डायुस् when it is in the house of a natural enemy. But this does not happen when the planet is in its retrograde motion. When it is eclipsed by the Sun, it loses ½ of its आयुस्. Venus and Saturn are to be exempted from the operation of this last rule.

खेचरो जायते योर्द्धत्र्यंशयोरपहारकः ।
आयुषः स हरेदर्द्धं त्र्यंशं शुक्रशनैश्चरौ ॥ २३ ॥

SLOKA. 23. When a planet being eclipsed by the Sun in the house of its natural enemy is liable to lose ⅓ as well as ½ of its आयुर्दाय, it suffers the loss of half the आयुस् only. Venus and Saturn in this position withhold a third of their respective आयुस्.

चक्रार्द्धहानौ बहुषु द्वयोर्वा खेचारिणोरेकगृहस्थयोस्तु ।
सत्याभिधानस्य मतेन सत्यस्वांशं हरत्येव बलोत्कटो यः ॥२४॥

SLOKA. 24. When two or more planets happen to be in one and the same राशि and the process of चक्रार्द्धहानि has to be gone through in respect of all of them, it is enough if the reduction is effected for the planet which has predominant Strength.

The views of सत्याचार्य on this point are quite correct.

हरयुतिर्विहृता ग्रहसंख्यया स हि हरोऽपचयश्च ततः फलम् ।
अधिकवीर्यवतोऽम्बरचारिणो निगदतीति मुनिः किल देवलः ॥२५

SLOKA. 25. The sage देवल expressly lays down this rule— Add the several divisors of the planets that may be in one राशि and divide the sum by the number of the planets. The quotient will be the स्फुट divisor Divide the Ayushkalas (आयुष्कल) of the predominant planet by this divisor and make the reduction enjoined in Sloka 15.

लिप्तीभूतैर्लग्नभागैर्निहन्यादायुर्दायं खेचराणां पृथक्स्थम् ।
व्योमाकाशर्त्विन्दुपक्षैर्भजेत् तत् स्वायुर्दायाच्छोध्यमब्दादिलब्धम् ॥
एतत्क्रूरे लग्नगे सौम्यदृष्टे तस्माद्दायात्तत्फलार्द्धं विशोध्यम् ।
एतद्दायेनांशसंज्ञे विधेयं पिण्डायुर्वत्कर्म नैसर्गिकेऽपि ॥२७॥

SLOKAS. 26 and 27. Convert the degrees and portions there of in the Lagna to minutes (the number representing integral signs being left out); and multiply herewith the आयुर्दाय of the planets separately. Divide the product by 21,600. The quotient representing years, etc found for each planet must be subtracted from its आयुर्दाय. This reduction is enjoined when a malefic planet occupies the Lagna. But if the malefic planet be aspected by a benefic one only half the result obtained by the above process for each planet is to be subtracted from its आयुर्दाय. This reduction does not apply to the अंशायुर्दाय. The process in the नैसर्गिकायुर्दाय is also the same as in the पिण्डायुर्दाय.

नखाः शशी द्वौ नवकं धृतिश्च कृतिः खबा णारविपूर्वकाणाम् ।
इत्थं निरुक्ता क्रमशो ग्रहाणां नैसर्गिके ह्यायुषि वर्षसंख्या ॥२८॥

SLOKA 28. 20, 1, 2, 9, 18, 20 and 50 are the number of years prescribed respectively for the Sun and other planets in the नैसर्गिकायुर्दाय.

अंशोद्भवं लग्नबलात्प्रसाध्यमायुश्च पिण्डोद्भवमर्कवीर्यात् ।
नैसर्गिकं चन्द्रबलाधिकत्वे ब्रूमस्त्रयाणामथ वीर्यसाम्ये ॥२९॥

SLOKA. 29. अंशायुर्दाय is to be calculated upon the predominance of the strength of the Lagna, पिण्डायुर्दाय upon the Sun's superiority in strength and नैसर्गिकायुर्दाय when the Moon's power is strongest.

अंशोद्भवं लग्नबलेन हन्यात् पिण्डाख्यमायुश्च बलेन भानोः ।
नैसर्गिकं चन्द्रमसो बलेन सर्वाण्यथैकत्र निधापयेत ॥ ३० ॥

विलग्नतिग्मांशुहिमद्युतीनां हरेद्बलैक्येन ततो यदाप्तम् ।
वर्षाद्यमायुस्तदिदं स्फुटं स्याच्छ्रीनीलकण्ठादय एवमूचुः ॥३१॥

SLOKAS. 30—31. But when the three are of equal strength, multiply the अंशायुर्दाय by the strength of the Lagna, पिण्डायुर्दाय by that of the Sun, नैसर्गिकायुर्दाय by that of the Moon and make a sum of the products. Divide this by the sum of the strengths of the Lagna, the Sun and the Moon. The quotient in years, months, etc. will be the rectified आयुस्. The illustrious नीलकण्ठ and other eminent authorities have declared to this effect.

लग्नसूर्यशशिनो बलशून्याः स्युर्यदाऽत्र परमायुरगांशम् ।
सर्व एव खचरा ददतीदं जीवशर्मगदितं हि तदायुः ॥ ३२ ॥

SLOKA. 32. When the Lagna, the Sun and the Moon are devoid of strength (*i. e.*, when their strength is less than 3 Rupas), each of the planets gives the आयुस् mentioned by जीवशर्मा which at its maximum is $\frac{1}{7}$th of the maximum life-period, *viz.*, 120 years and 5 days (*vide* बृहज्जातक. Adhyaya. 7).

ग्रहः स्वोच्चहीनः स चेत् षड्भहीनो-
भचक्राद्विशोध्योऽथ भागीकृतोऽसौ ।

कुवेदर्तुनागैर्हतो वेदखाक्षै-
विभक्तो दिनाद्यं भवत्येवमायुः ॥ ३३ ॥
अहोभ्यः खरामैर्हृतेभ्योऽथ मासाः पतङ्गैश्च तेभ्यो भवेयुस्तदाब्दाः ।
भचक्रार्द्धहान्यादिकोन्यो विधिर्यः स पिण्डोद्भवे यद्वदुक्तस्तथैव ॥

SLOKAS. 33 & 34. When a planet subtracted from its exaltation portion is less than 6 signs, it is to be subtracted from 12 signs. The result is to be reduced to degrees and multiplied by 8,641 and the product divided by 504. The result will be the आयुस् in days, ghatikas, etc. When the days are divided by 30, we shall get months; and dividing the months by 12, we shall get years. The 4 reductions (*viz.*, चक्रार्द्धहानिः, शत्रुक्षेत्रहानिः, अस्तंगतस्य हानिः, पापेलग्नगतेहानिः) are to be made exactly as prescribed in the पिण्डायुर्दाय.

*आयुस्तथैतेषु बलाढ्यलग्ने त्यक्त्वा तु राशीन् कृतलिप्तिकेऽत्र ।
भक्ते द्विशत्या फलमब्दपूर्वं यत् स्याद्विलग्नायुषि तच्च योज्यम्॥३५॥

SLOKA. 35. In the 3 Âyurdâyas, viz., पिण्डायुर्दाय, निसर्गायुर्दाय, and जीवशर्मायुर्दाय, the आयुस् for the Lagna is to be worked just as in the अंशायुर्दाय. But when the Lagna is strong (i. e., when its strength exceeds 6 Rupas) convert only the degrees, etc., contained therein into minutes, the integral signs being left out. Divide this by 200; the quotient in the form of years, etc., should be added to the लग्नायुस.

लग्नार्कयोरर्कशशाङ्कयोश्च लग्नोडुपत्योर्यदि वीर्यसाम्यम् ।
तदायुषोरैक्यदलं भवेद्यत् तच्छ्रीधराद्यैः स्फुटमायुरुक्तम् ॥ ३६ ॥

SLOKA. 36. When there is an equality of strength between the Lagna and the Sun, the Sun and the Moon, or the Lagna and the Moon, find the sum of the Âyurdayas of the equally matched pair and take half of it. This will be the rectified आयुस् as declared by श्रीधर and others.

ये धर्मकर्मनिरता विजितेन्द्रिया ये
ये पथ्यभोजनजुषो द्विजदेवभक्ताः ।
लोके नरा दधति ये कुलशीललीलां
तेषामिदं कथितमायुरुदारधीभिः ॥ ३७ ॥

For a different reading of this SLOKA see Notes on *Slokas* 19–21.

SLOKA. 37. This आयुस् has been declared by wise men in respect to those who are engaged in the practice of virtuous actions, who keep their senses under control, who eat wholesome diet, who are devoted to Brahmins and the Gods, and who preserve the noble traditions and graceful manners characteristic of their families in this world.

ये पापलुब्धाश्चौरा ये देवब्राह्मणनिन्दकाः ।
बह्वाशिनश्च ये तेषामकालमरणं ध्रुवम् ॥ ३८ ॥

इति श्रीपतिविरचितायां जातकपद्धतावायुर्दाया-
ध्यायः पञ्चमः ॥

SLOKA. 38. Premature death overtakes those who are sinful, covetous and thievish, who revile Gods and Brahmins, and who are addicted to gluttony.

End of the Fifth Adhyaya.

षष्ठोऽध्यायः ॥

भवन्ति चेज्जन्मनि रिष्टयोगा न स्यात्तदायुर्गणितागतं हि ।
स्याद्रिष्टभंगादथ रिष्टभङ्गे विधीयते सम्प्रति निर्णयोऽयम् ॥ १ ॥

SLOKA. 1. The age accruing by the computation (treated of in the foregoing chapter) may not be possible if there be harmful planetary positions in the horoscope. The age got (by means of reckoning) becomes possible from the existence of any circumstance which undoes the harmful planetary position. The following pronouncement is made in regard to it (रिष्टभङ्ग).

यच्छुभाशुभबलान्तराद्बलं रिष्टभंगकरखेटयोः पुनः ।
सैकवर्गदलहृद्भसंज्ञकं तद्दलं भवति शेषवर्गजम् ॥ २ ॥

SLOKA. 2. The balance of strength which the रिष्टकर and the भङ्गकर planets may severally have as a result of the difference struck between their respective forces of good and evil—this balance of strength divided by 4 is to be put down in the राशि column of the सप्तवर्ग table. A half of this is to be entered in each of the remaining Vargas. (रिष्टकर = causing misfortunes भङ्गकर = counteracting the above.)

भादिवर्गपतिवीर्यसङ्गुणं जायते बलमरिष्टकारिणः ।
रिष्टभङ्गुरपि सप्तवर्गजं तद्धि सर्वबलसंयुतिस्तयोः ॥ ३ ॥

SLOKA. 3. When the strength of the रिष्टकर planet entered in the राशि and other varga columns of the सप्तवर्ग table (as directed in the preceding sloka) is multiplied into the total षड्बल of the lords of those respective vargas, its totality is ascertained. The strength of the रिष्टभङ्गकर planet entered in the सप्तवर्ग table should be similarly manipulated to get its whole amount.

शुभाशुभत्वं च हिताहितत्वं तुङ्गादिनीचास्तसमाश्रयत्वम् ।
रिष्टेशभङ्गेश्वरयोर्विचिन्त्यं समानवर्गेषु समानवर्गान् ॥ ४ ॥
विश्लेष्य शेषस्य बलोत्कटत्वं स्याद्रिष्टकर्तुश्च तदा हि रिष्टम् ।
भङ्गप्रभोश्चेदथ रिष्टभङ्गः समानतायामपि रिष्टमेव ॥ ५ ॥

इति श्रीपतिविरचितायां जातकपद्धतावरिष्टभङ्गाध्यायः षष्ठः ॥

SLOKAS. 4 and 5. Weigh well the following points in regard to the रिष्टेश as well as the भङ्गेश planet; (1) whether the planet is benefic or malefic; (2) its influence for good or evil on the whole; (3) its position as to whether it be in its exaltation sign, in its Moolatri-kona, in its own house, etc.; in its depression, or in eclipsed state. Subtract the strength of the one in the several vargas from the strength of the other in the corresponding vargas; ascertain the difference. If it be appreciably great and is on the side of the रिष्टकर्ता, there is रिष्ट. If it be on the side of the भङ्गेश्वर, then the threatened evil is counteracted. If the forces of both be even, and there be no appreciable difference there is रिष्ट still.

End of the Sixth Adhyaya.

सप्तमोऽध्यायः ॥

अन्तर्दशाप्रभृतिभेदवतीषु यस्मात्
नूनं दशासु निखिलासु शरीरभाजाम् ।

व्यक्तिः शुभाशुभविमिश्रफलस्य सम्य-
क्तस्माद्दशाक्रमविधानमथाभिदध्मः ॥ १ ॥

SLOKA. 1. Since it is an assured fact that all living creatures have the reward of their previous Karma (कर्म) good, bad or mixed clearly revealed to them throughout the several Dasas (periods of planetary influence of which life is composed) with their divisions and subdivisions such as (अन्तर्दशा) Antardasa, (विदशा) Vidasa, and (उपदशा) Upadasa, we now proceed to set forth the rule for determining the order of the Dasa periods.

पाकं द्वादशधा वदन्ति यवना दिग्भेदभिन्नं तथा
माणित्थाः खलु बादरायणमुनिस्तं चाष्टधा प्रोक्तवान् ।
षड्भेदं खलु सिद्धसेनबिबुधस्तं देवलाद्याः पुनः
भेदैरब्धिमितैरुदारधिषणः श्रीविष्णुगुप्तस्त्रिभिः ॥ २ ॥
पाकं द्विभेदं मुनिराह सत्यस्तच्छास्त्रदृष्ट्या कथयाम्यशेषम् ।
नैसर्गिकः स्यात्प्रथमोऽत्र भेदो दशाक्रमाख्यश्च भवेद्द्वितीयः ॥३॥
अन्तर्दशाख्यः कथितस्तृतीयः प्रोक्तश्चतुर्थो विदशाभिधानः ।
यो राशिसंज्ञः खलु पञ्चमोऽत्र षष्ठस्तथा भावफलाख्यभेदः ॥४॥
योगाभिधः स्यादिह सप्तमोऽपि स्यादष्टमो दृष्टिफलाभिधानः ।
प्रोक्तोऽष्टवर्गो नवमो मुनीन्द्रैर्होरादिवर्गो दशमो ग्रहाणाम् ॥५॥
प्रत्यब्दमासद्युनिशाफलैः स्यादेकादशो भोजनमैथुनाद्यैः ।
सद्वादशः सत्वशरीरधातुस्वरूपभेदैः कथितोऽत्र तज्ज्ञैः ॥ ६ ॥

SLOKAS. 2—6. The Yavanãchāryas treat of the ripening of actions (पाक) in previous births in 12 forms. The followers of माणित्थ speak of the same as having 10 varieties. The sage बादरायण has recognised it in 8 divisions. The eminent सिद्धसेन declares the varieties thereof to be 6. देवल and others say that there are 4 kinds of the पाक. The sagacious विष्णुगुप्त gives 3 varieties of the same; सत्यमुनि says it is of 2 kinds. I shall treat of the whole subject from the view-point of the foregoing authorities. The first of the 12 different forms under which

the पाक is treated is called नैसर्गिक, based evidently on the निसर्गायुर्दाय (*vide* बृहज्जातक ch. 9 *Sl.* 9). The second is styled दशाक्रम *i. e.* the order of the Dasas or periods of planetary influence (*vide* *Sl*-8 of this chapter). The third is that styled Antardasa which consist of subsidiary portions of the Dasas. The fourth is what is called Vidasas (विदशा) which are Sub-divisions of the अन्तर्दशा. The fifth is called the राशि which treats of the effects of being born with the Moon in the several Rasis (*vide* बृहज्जातक ch. 17. also जातकपारिजात ch. 9. *Slokas* 9, and after). The sixth is that which treats of the effects of the presence of planets in the several bhavas (*vide* बृहज्जातक ch. 20. Also जातकपारिजात chapters 11—15). The seventh is what treats of the yogas, *i. e.* peculiar planetary positions and conjunctions [(1) द्वित्र्यादिग्रहयोगः—बृहज्जातक ch. 14 जातकपा° ch. 8. (2) राजयोग-बृहज्जा° ch. 11. जातकपा°. ch. 7. (3) नाभसंयोग-बृहज्जा° ch. 12. जातकपा. ch. 7. Sl. 166. (4) चन्द्रयोग-बृह°. ch. 13. जातकपा° ch 7. Sl. 133]. The eighth is the one styled दृष्टिफल, the effect of planetary aspect upon the lord of the Dasa. The ninth is declared to be the अष्टकवर्ग by the sages (*vide* जातकपा° ch. 10.). The eleventh is the one in which the effects of the setting-in of each year, month, day and night upon a जातक is given in detail (*vide* जातकपा°. *ch* 9.). The twelfth is that in which according to those conversant with the subject, a person's food, sexual enjoyment, etc. is described as determined by the person's mental and physical characteristics.

प्रायस्तद्न्तः पतितास्तु सर्वे दशादिकानां तु दशाः प्रभेदाः ।
तेनोदिता नैव पृथक् पृथक्ते दशाक्रमं संप्रति कीर्तयामः ॥ ७ ॥

Sloka. 7. The varieties of Dasa under the heads of 10, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2 according to the authorities above named are not separately treated because they are mostly included in the 12 divisions we have given. We shall therefore proceed to give the दशाक्रम or the order of the planetary periods.

लग्नादित्योडुपानामधिकबलवतः स्याद्दशाद्या ततोऽन्या
तत्केन्द्रादिस्थितानामिह बहुषु पुनर्वीर्यतो वीर्यसाम्ये ।

बह्वायुर्वर्षदातुः प्रथममिनवशेनोदितस्याब्दसाम्ये
ब्रूमश्चातो दशादिक्रमविधिमधुना शिष्यबोधप्रसिद्ध्यै ॥ ८ ॥

SLOKA. 8. Of the Lagna, the Sun and the Moon, whichever is strongest will have its Dasa first. Then will come the Dasa of the planets in its Kendia and other positions. When several occupy together any one of these positions, the precedence will be given to the planet which predominates in strength. When they happen to be of equal strength, that which gives a longer period, in years, of आयुर्दाय will have its turn first. When there is equality even in regard to the number of years of the आयुर्दाय of the planets, that which rises first after being eclipsed by the Sun gets its Dasa prior to its fellows. And in view to enable the pupils to thoroughly comprehend this, we now give the rules for working out the processes by which the order of precedence among the several planets in regard to the Dasa should be established.

पूर्वं विलग्नस्य दशा यदा स्यात् भावं तदा खेचरतो विशोध्य ।
शेषं तु भावान्तरभागखण्डात् संशोध्य वीर्येण ततो निहन्यात् ९
भावान्तरांशार्द्धविभाजितं तत् पाकक्रमे वीर्यमुदाहरन्ति ।
भावाद्विशुद्धेऽपि हि खेचरेन्द्रे प्राग्वद्बलं पाकविधौ प्रसाध्यम् १०
केन्द्रादिगानां द्युसदां बलानि तद्वत्प्रसाध्यान्यधिकं हि यस्य ।
खचारिणस्तस्य दशाग्रतः स्यादन्तर्दशा वा विदशाह्वया वा ॥११॥

SLOKAS. 9-11. When the Lagna has its Dasa first, (which will be in an अंशायुर्दाय) the process for determining the order of dasas of the several planets is as follows: Find out the difference between the planet and the भाव which it occupies. Take the excess over this of half the difference between the भाव occupied by the planet and the next preceding or succeeding one, whichever is nearest to the planet; divide this excess by half the difference between the 2 Bhavas taken. The quotient is to be multiplied by the षड्बल of the planet. This result must be obtained in the case of every planet occupying the Kendra and other positions. Whichever planet is found to

have the highest strength will have priority over the rest in regard to a Dasa, Antardasa or Vidasa.

आद्या दशा चेत्सवितुर्विधोर्वा तदा बलं संस्कृतमेव तस्य ।
वेदोद्धृतं राशिबलं तदर्द्धमन्येषु वर्गेषु पुनर्विधेयम् ॥ १२ ॥

स्ववर्गपानां गुणयेद्बलैस्तु यथाक्रमं वर्गबलं तदाहुः ।
प्राक् पाकनाथग्रहयोर्ग्रहाणां स्याद्यावतां साम्यमथेह तेभ्यः ॥१३॥

परस्परं वर्गबलं विशोध्यं दशाक्रमे तद्बलमाहुरार्याः ।
यस्याधिकं वीर्यमिहावशिष्टं वाच्या दशा वाऽन्तरजा च तस्य ॥१४॥

SLOKAS. 12-14. If the first dasa belong to the Sun (as in the case of the पिण्डायुर्दाय), or to the Moon (as in the case of निसर्गायुर्दाय), then the process of determining the order of dasas of the remaining planets and the Lagna is as follows. The rectified षड्बल of each one of these divided by 4 is to be entered in its first वर्ग, viz. राशि and a moiety of what is entered in the राशि is to be set down in each of the remaining vargas. The entries in the 7 vargas should be multiplied each into the षड्बल of its respective lord. What is obtained in this way is called वर्गबल. When two or more among the planets and the Lagna compete for priority because of their possessing equality of strength in some of the vargas, their vargabalas should be mutually compared and a balance obtained by subtracting the less from the greater. This will help in determining the order of the dasas of the planets. That planet which has the largest balance of strength will have precedence in regard to the main dasa as well as its subsidiary portions.

अर्द्धमेकगृहगस्त्रिकोणगस्त्र्यंशमस्तगृहगस्त्वगांशकम् ।
पादमत्र चतुरस्रसंस्थितः पाचयन्त्यथ निजैः फलैर्ग्रहाः ॥ १५ ॥

SLOKA. 15. Planets placed in the following positions in regard to the lord of a dasa mature it by their several influences in the proportion of the numbers given opposite to them :—

(1). A planet occupying the same house (if many, the strongest of them) as the lord of the dasa. ... $\frac{1}{2}$

(2). A planet in a triangular भाव. ... ... $\frac{1}{3}$

(3). A planet in the 7th house. 1/7
(4). A planet in the 4th or the 8th house. 1/4

कृत्वांशकानामिह रूपमादौ छिदां समत्वं च तथा विनाशम् ।
निजैक्यभक्ताः पृथगंशकाः स्युरन्तर्दशाः स्वस्वसमाविनिघ्नाः ॥१६

SLOKA. 16. Put down the numbers representing the various portions of the dasa beginning with unity and reduce them to equivalent fractions with a common denominator. Find the total of the aliquot parts of the main dasa represented by the several numerators; the denominators which have served their purpose are to be left out of account. The several aliquot parts multiplied into the years composing the main dasa and divided by the total of the aliquot parts constitute the separate antardasas or sub-periods of the dasa.

अन्तर्दशाभ्यो विदशाः स्युरेवं ताभ्यस्तथैवोपदशाः प्रदिष्टाः ।
प्रत्यब्दमासद्युनिशाघटीषु फलं निगद्यं सदसच्च ताभ्यः ॥ १७ ॥

SLOKA. 17. And from the Antardasas, their subdivisions called Vidasas (विदशा) are similarly announced; and from the Vidasas, their minuter portions called Upadasas (उपदशा) are derived. And from the last-named divisions of the period, *i.e.* Upadasas, the good and evil to be experienced each year, month, day and night is to be declared by astrologers.

जन्मकालकलियातवत्सरोत्पन्नमध्यमरवौ समण्डले ।
निक्षिपेदथ दशादिजाः समामासवासरघटीविनाडिकाः ॥ १८ ॥
तादृशो भवति भास्करो यदा मध्यमो परदशा तदा भवेत् ।
साध्यते दिनगणोनुपाततः खेचराः सविकलादहर्गणात् ॥ १९ ॥

SLOKAS. 18 and 19. Ascertain the Mean Sun with the portion of orbit traversed by him in accordance with the elapsed years of (कलियुग) Kaliyuga at the nativity of the person whose horoscope may be under examination. Add to the elapsed years of Kali aforesaid, the years, months, days, ghatikas, vighatikas measuring the dasas, antardasas, vidasas, and upadasas. And whenever the Sun attains the positions correspond-

ing to the several sums that result from the several above additions, the several dasas, antardasas, vidasas and upadasas next in order have their beginning. And the days composing them severally can be ascertained by a rule-of-three process. And the positions of the other planets are of course ascertainable from the ascertainment of the Ahargana (अहर्गण) of the dasas etc.

युगार्कचक्रैर्युगसूर्यसावनो यदि द्युपिण्डः समवाप्यते तदा ।
दशाप्रवेशोद्भवसूर्यमण्डलैः सभांशलिप्तादिभिराप्यतेऽत्र कः ॥२०॥

SLOKA. 20. As the number of solar revolutions in a yuga : to the number of solar revolutions at the setting-in of a dasa :: the number of days in the yuga : to the number of days elapsed at the commencement of the dasa.

सविकलादितिसिद्धदिनव्रजात् कथिततन्त्रविधेः कुरु खेचरान् ।
स्फुटतरानुदयं च निजोदयैरितिविधाय ततोऽत्र विचिन्तयेत् ॥२१॥

SLOKA. 21. From the (अहर्गण) Ahargana and its portion obtained by the proportion given in the previous sloka, determine the correct positions of the planets in accordance with the rule of the Tantra (तन्त्र) or astronomical treatise that you may follow and settle the time of Sun-rise in agreement with the times of Sun-rise in the particular place in which the birth of the native happened. This done, proceed to consider the good and bad points of the horoscope.

दशापतिर्लग्नगतो यदि स्यात् त्रिषट्दशैकादशगश्च लग्नात् ।
तत्सप्तवर्गोप्यथ तत्सुहृद्वा लग्ने शुभो वा शुभदा दशा सा ॥ २२ ॥

SLOKA. 22. Ascertain the Lagna or the rising sign at the time of commencement of a dasa. If the lord thereof be in this Lagna or in the 3rd, the 6th, the 10th or the 11th house from it, or if the Lagna be included in the सप्तवर्ग of the lord of the dasa, or if a friendly planet or a benefic one be in the Lagna, the dasa will prove auspicious.

यावन्ति वर्षाणि दशा च सा स्याच्चारक्रमात्तत्र दशापतिः सः ।
यत्रस्थितस्तद्भवनाद्विधोश्च स्थितेः प्रकल्प्यं सदसत्फलं हि ॥२३॥

SLOKA. 23. During the several years over which a dasa may extend, its good or evil effect is to be determined with reference to the particular house which the lord of the dasa may occupy for the time, in its progress through its orbit as also with reference to the position of the Moon.

दशाधिनाथस्य सुहृद्गृहस्थस्तदुच्चगो वाऽथ दशाधिनाथात् ।
स्मरत्रिकोणोपचयस्थितश्च ददाति चन्द्रः खलु सत्फलानि ॥२४॥

SLOKA. 24. The Moon produces beneficial effects when in the house of a friend of the lord of the dasa ; or in the exaltation house of the latter or in the 7th house, a Trikona house or in any one of the उपचय houses with reference to the दशानाथ.

उक्तेषु राशिषु गतस्य विधोः स राशिः
स्याज्जन्मकालभवमूर्तिधनादिभावः ।
तत्तद्विवृद्धिकृदसौ कथितो नराणां
तद्भावहानिकृदथेतरराशिसंस्थः ॥ २५ ॥

SLOKA. 25. In the favorable positions mentioned in the previous sloka, the (राशि) Rasi occupied by the Moon should represent some one of the 12 bhavas, Lagna, Wealth, etc., at the time of birth. The Moon in one of these favorable positions promotes prosperity in respect to the भाव represented by the राशि occupied. In the unfavorable positions the भाव represented by the राशि (occupied by the Moon) suffers damage.

दशाप्रवेशे स्वगृहादिसंस्थे हिमद्युतौ यत्फलमुक्तमाद्यैः ।
तद्वाच्यमिन्दुर्हि शुभाशुभाख्यं फलं मनोरूपतया ददाति ॥२६॥

SLOKA. 26. What has been described by the ancients such as वराहमिहिर as the effect of the Moon being in his own house or that of other planets should be mentioned in this connection. For it is the Moon that produces good and evil to be experienced in the form of mental states (pleasure and pain).

उत्पादितं हि द्युचरस्य पूर्वं शुभाशुभाख्यं तु फलं यदत्र ।
तेनानुसारेण दशासु कल्प्यं शरीरभाजामशुभं शुभं च ॥ २७ ॥

SLOKA. 27. The good and evil to be experienced by men in

the dasas or planetary periods should be determined in accordance with the इष्ट and कष्ट of the planet who is the lord of the dasa as worked out previously (*vide* Adhyaya 4. *Sloka*-4).

इष्टोत्कटत्वे हि शुभानि पुंसां फलान्यनिष्टान्यशुभोत्कटत्वे ।
साम्ये तु मिश्राणि फलानि नूनं फलं त्रिधैवं परिकल्पनीयम् ॥२८॥

SLOKA. 28. Men experience good when the इष्ट portion of a planet's influence is greatly in excess of the कष्ट portion. But when the latter is predominant, evil has to be mostly suffered. But when the इष्ट and कष्ट are even, the effects are of a mixed kind. It is in these three ways that the planetary influence should be interpreted.

सप्तवर्गजफलस्य सूरिभिस्तत्प्रभोरिह फलस्य निश्चयात् ।
एवमेव परिकल्पना स्फुटा शोभनाशुभफलस्य कीर्तिता ॥ २९ ॥

SLOKA. 29. To declare clearly the effect due to the Sapthavargas under the categories of good (शुभ), evil (अशुभ) and mixed (शुभाशुभ) in this way is dependent, say the sages, upon a correct ascertainment of the influence of the lords of the respective vargas.

यद्यद्द्रव्यं कथितमृषिभिर्यस्य यस्य ग्रहस्य
कर्माजीवोऽपि च तनुभृतां यश्च यश्चोदितोऽत्र ।
यद्भावोत्थं यदपि गृहजं योगजं दृष्टिजं यत्
तत्तत्सर्वं ग्रहबलवशाद्योजनीयं दशासु ॥ ३० ॥

इति श्रीपतिविरचितायां जातकपद्धतौ दशान्तर्दशादिविचारा-ध्यायः सप्तमः ॥

SLOKA. 30. Whatever substance is declared by the sages to belong appropriately to any planet, whatever the occupation which men may have to pursue under certain planetary conditions, whatever the effect due to a भाव, a राशि, a योग (such as राजयोग etc.), or aspect, all this should be assigned suitably in the dasa periods in accordance with the strength of the planets presiding over them.

End of the Seventh Adhyaya.

अष्टमोऽध्यायः

बहुप्रकारं बहुधाऽत्र भुज्यते यतः फलं प्राणिगणैः प्रतिक्षणम् ।
प्रकीर्णरूपस्य फलस्य निर्णयस्ततो मयाऽसावधुनाऽभिधास्यते॥१॥

SLOKA. 1. Since the fruit of past Karma (कर्म) which is of many forms, is being experienced momently and in various ways by large numbers of living beings, I shall have to treat of the manner of tracing it in its miscellaneous aspects.

अष्टवर्गजफलं ग्रहस्य यत् साध्वसाध्वपि च तस्य लग्नतः ।
चन्द्रतोऽप्युपचयस्थितोच्चभस्वत्रिकोणसुहृदालयेषु तत् ॥ २ ॥

पूर्णं शुभं स्यादशुभं च हीनं विपर्यये कष्टफलं हि पुष्टम् ।
अपुष्टमिष्टं पुनरत्र वाच्यं बलाबलं तस्य विचार्य सम्यक् ॥ ३ ॥

SLOKAS. 2 and 3. When a planet's exaltation sign, Swakshetra, Moolatrikona, or a friend's house happens to be in the उपचय positions from the Lagna or the Moon, its good effects derived from Ashatakavarga are fully realised and the bad effects become reduced in the favourable positions mentioned above. Elsewhere there is a plentiful crop of evil, and the good becomes minimised. Any declaration regarding such planetary effects should be made after a careful consideration of the strong and weak points of the planet under examination.

ये राजयोगाः कथिता हि तेषां भङ्गो न चेत्स्यात्सफलास्तदा ते ।
ज्ञेया बुधैर्योगदवीर्ययोगाद्द्युगामिनां रश्मिफलानि तद्वत् ॥ ४ ॥

SLOKA. 4. The Râjayogas mentioned before, take effect, in case there is nothing (in the horoscope) to nullify them, in accordance with the strength of the planets producing those yogas. And the effects of planetary rays should be similarly found out by sagacious astrologers.

दशानामरिष्टे तथा चास्य भङ्गे दशारिष्टभङ्गेशवीर्योत्कटत्वात् ।
दशारिष्टभङ्गौ बुधैः कल्पनीयौ विधाय ग्रहान्किन्तु तत्कालजातान् ५

SLOKA. 5. When there is any evil to be apprehended in

the course of dasas or planetary periods and when there happens to be also some influence tending to obviate the same, the question whether the evil will prevail or be put down will depend upon the preponderance in strength of the planet causing the रिष्ट or the other obviating it—this preponderance being arrived at after a careful balancing of the strengths of the planets at the time of the dasas.

क्रूरखेचरदशासमये चेद् दारुणान्तरदशाविनिपातः ।
तत्करोति बहुधा विपदं स प्राणिनामतितरामरियोगे ॥ ६ ॥

SLOKA. 6. If, at the time the dasa of a malignant planet is in progress, the antardasa of another malignant planet sets in, it generally brings on some catastrophe to men—this it does all the more when the lords of the dasa and antardasa in question are hostile.

दशाप्रवेशे बलवान् ग्रहश्चेच्छुभाधिमित्रग्रहवर्गसंस्थः ।
निरीक्षितः सौम्यसुहृद्ग्रहैश्च दशास्वरिष्टस्य तदा हि भङ्गः ॥ ७ ॥

SLOKA. 7. If, at the time of the commencement of the dasa, there is some planet occupying the varga of a benefic अधिमित्र planet and aspected also by benefic friendly planets, then there will be prevention of the अरिष्ट or impending catastrophe.

स्त्रीणामुक्तं जातके यच्च पुंवत् तल्लग्नेन्द्वोर्वीर्यतोऽत्र प्रकल्प्यम् ।
योगात्तासां यच्छुभं वाऽशुभं वा तन्निःशेषं कल्पयेत् खेटवीर्यात् ८

SLOKA. 8. The effect which has been declared to follow in the case of a woman's horoscope similarly to that of men should be settled with reference to the strength of the Lagna and the Moon. And the entire good or evil said to arise in their case in consequence of the conjunction of certain planets should be determined in exact accordance with the strength of those planets.

नैर्याणिका ये कथिताश्च योगाः स्थितिं च तेषामिह भावकृत्या ।
विज्ञाय धीमान् ग्रहयोगजातं निर्याणमस्मिन् परिकल्पयेच्च ॥ ९ ॥

SLOKA. 9. An intelligent astrologer should find out the kind of exit from the world a person is to have as a result of the planetary positions at the time of his birth, after ascertaining, by a careful study of the bhavas bearing upon the question, which of the several Niryâna yogas (mentioned in the 25th chapter of the Brihat Jataka, जातकपारिजात, *Adhyaya* 5-A) finds place in the horoscope.

कण्टकादिपरिभाषयानया प्रोक्तया सकलभावजातया ।
जातकोदितफलस्य निश्चितं प्रत्ययो भवति धीमतामिह ॥ १० ॥

SLOKA. 10. With the help of the terminology such as Kendra, Panapara, Apoklima as applied to all the bhâvas and their bearings, it is surely possible for intelligent people to have a settled conviction as to the effect of planetary positions in a horoscope.

इति जातककर्मपद्धतिं गुरुपादाब्जयुगप्रसादतः ।
वरशिष्यजनप्रबोधिनीं कृतवान् श्रीपतिरग्रजाग्रणीः ॥ ११ ॥

SLOKA. 11. From the beneficent effect of waiting at the lotus-feet of his Guru, श्रीपत्याचार्य, the foremost among Brahmins, has thus been able to complete his work जातककर्मपद्धति, a guide to the working out of a horoscope which is a source of valuable information to the community of good students.

अध्यायानामष्टके वृत्तसंख्या संजातास्यां षट्त्रिचन्द्रप्रमाणा ।
प्रोक्तानुष्टुप्छन्दसा ग्रन्थसंख्या श्लोकेनैकेनाढ्यया हि द्विशत्या १२

इति श्रीपतिविरचितायां जातकपद्धतौ प्रकीर्णकाध्यायोऽष्टमः ॥

SLOKA. 12. The number of verses in the 8 Adhyayas comes up to 136. Reckoning a Grantha (ग्रन्थ) at 32 syllables, the total Granthas will amount to 201.

End of the Eighth Adhyaya.

FINIS.

CHARAKHANDAS.

Latitude in degrees.	Asus.	Asus.	Asus.	Latitude in degrees.	Asus.	Asus.	Asus.
6	74	59	24	21½	276	224	92
6½	80	64	26	22	283	230	94
7	87	68	29	22½	290	237	95
7½	92	75	30	23	297	242	99
8	98	80	32	23½	304	248	102
8½	105	84	34	24	312	254	104
9	111	89	37	24½	319	260	107
9½	117	95	38	25	326	267	108
10	123	100	41	25½	334	273	111
10½	130	104	43	26	342	278	114
11	136	110	45	26½	349	285	117
11½	142	116	47	27	357	291	120
12	149	120	49	27½	365	298	122
12½	155	126	51	28	373	304	125
13	162	130	53	28½	381	310	128
13½	168	136	55	29	389	317	131
14	175	141	57	29½	397	324	133
14½	181	147	59	30	406	330	136
15	188	152	62	30½	413	338	139
15½	194	157	65	31	421	345	143
16	201	162	67	31½	430	352	145
16½	207	169	68	32	438	360	148
17	214	173	71	32½	447	366	152
17½	221	179	73	33	455	375	154
18	228	184	75	33½	465	381	157
18½	234	190	78	34	473	389	161
19	241	196	80	34½	482	397	164
19½	248	201	83	35	491	405	168
20	255	207	85	35½	500	413	171
20½	262	212	87	36	510	421	174
21	269	218	89				

6 Asus = 1 Vighatika (विघटिका).
60 Vighatikas = 1 Ghatika (घटिका).

The rising periods of the zodiacal signs for places in the Equator have been given already (page 4 of Notes) and are here reproduced for the sake of convenience.

		Asus		
Mesha	Kanya	1,674	Thula	Meena
Vrishabha	Simha	1,795	Vrischika	Kumbha
Mithuna	Kataka	1,931	Dhanus	Makara

But those for latitudes north and south of the Equator vary and may be exactly ascertained by means of the CHARAKHANDAS above given. Having regard to the fact that India lies between 6 and 36 N. Lat, the table has been constructed to serve the requirements of people residing in India.

The process of applying it is as follows:—

The three figures given against each latitude are meant to apply to any one of the four triads into which the zodiacal signs are divided commencing always from what has been called सायनमेष *i. e.*, the first 30 degrees from the Equinoctial Point. The figures are subtractive in the case of the 1st and the 4th triads and additive in the case of the other two; that is to say, subtractive from Mesha to Mithuna and from Makara to Meena, and additive from Kataka to Kanya and from Thula to Dhanus. For example, the rising periods of the signs at a place in Lat. 13 N. are worked out in the following table.

	Times of rising at Equator. (Siderial Time). Asus.	Charakhanda for Lat. 13 N. (Siderial Time). Asus.	Times of rising in 13 N. Latitude. (Siderial Time). Asus.	Gh.	Vigh.
Mesha	1,674	—162	1,512	4	12
Vrishabha	1,795	—130	1,665	4	37½
Mithuna	1,931	— 53	1,878	5	13
Kataka	1,931	+ 53	1,984	5	30⅔
Simha	1,795	+130	1,925	5	20⅚
Kanya	1,674	+162	1,836	5	6
Thula	1,674	+162	1,836	5	6
Vrischika	1,795	+130	1,925	5	20⅚
Dhanus	1,931	+ 53	1,984	5	30⅔
Makara	1,931	— 53	1,878	5	13
Kumbha	1,795	—130	1,665	4	37½
Meena	1,674	—162	1,512	4	12

Prior to the examination of a horoscope the rising periods of the signs in the place of nativity should be carefully found out. It is upon the accuracy of this that all astrological calculations must be founded. The figures giving the Asus, additive or subtractive as the case may be, are termed CHARA-KHANDA by Hindu astronomers. For a clearer knowledge of this, *vide* Bhaskaracharya's Siddhantasiromani, *Ch.* VII. *Slokas* 18–22.

In this connection it has to be repeated that the names from Mesha to Meena indicate divisions of 30 degrees commencing always from the Equinoctial Point and are therefore सायन. But the names from Mesha to Meena used ordinarily are Nirayana (निरयन) and correspond to the Greek names, Aries, Taurrus, etc.

श्रीपतिपद्धतिः

NOTES.



The rules of श्रीपतिपद्धति for working out a horoscope will be better grasped by the student by means of the illustrations given below with reference to the horoscope of a person born in Lat. 10° 38′ N.

The particulars of the date of birth are as follows:—

शालिवाहनशक–1775 (1853 A. D) चैत्रकृष्णाष्टमी 44 घ. 49. वि. शनिवासर. श्रवणनक्षत्र 39 घ. 28 वि. (maximum duration of श्रवण–60 घ. 8 वि.) शुभयोग 17 घ. 41 वि. Time of birth, 30 vighatikas before sunrise. Length of the day for the given latitude 30 घ. 55 वि. Length of night 29 घ. 5 वि. अयनांश–21° 47′ 38″.

Adhyaya 1.

Sloka. 3. The idea of नत should be clearly grasped. It is either (प्राक्) eastern or (प्रत्यक्) western नत. The former occurs between midnight and midday, the latter between midday and midnight. Again प्राङ्नत includes 2 cases—(1) the distance between the Sun and the Meridian during the first half of day when the Sun is above the horizon; (2) the distance between the Meridian and the Sun when he is below the horizon, *i. e.* when he has not yet risen. The प्रत्यङ्नत also comprehends these 2 cases: (1) the distance between the Meridian and the Sun in the afternoon prior to his setting; (2) the interval between the Meridian and the Sun when he has sunk below the horizon, *i. e.* after nightfall.

The horoscope under reference is an example of प्राङ्नत. The length of day was given to be 30 घ. 55 वि. The interval between the Sun and the Meridian at the time of birth is therefore 15 घ. 27½ वि. *plus* ½ घ=15 घ. 57½ वि. This प्राङ्नत subtracted from 30 ghatikas (that is 14 घ. 2½ वि.) represents the प्रागुन्नत.

Sloka. 4. A knowledge of नत and उन्नत is essential to ascertain the कालबल or temporal strength of planets (*Vide* Adhyaya 3. SLOKAS 9 and 10) and also to determine the 10th भाव. The rising periods of the 12 divisions of the zodiac from the Equinoctial Point for Lat. 10° 38′ N. are as follows.

मेष	4	घ.	$17\frac{1}{6}$	वि.
वृषभ	4	घ.	$41\frac{1}{2}$	वि.
मिथुन	5	घ.	$14\frac{2}{3}$	वि.
कटक	5	घ.	29	वि.
सिंह	5	घ.	$16\frac{5}{6}$	वि.
कन्या	5	घ.	$0\frac{5}{6}$	वि.
तुला	5	घ.	$0\frac{5}{6}$	वि.
वृश्चिक.	5	घ.	$16\frac{5}{6}$	वि.
धनुस्	5	घ.	29	वि.
मकर	5	घ.	$14\frac{2}{3}$	वि.
कुंभ	4	घ.	$41\frac{1}{2}$	वि.
मीन	4	घ.	$17\frac{1}{6}$	वि.

The Equinoctial point as the name indicates is a position in the Ecliptic or the Sun's path in the heavens, which, when the Sun enters, there is equal length of day and night throughout the Earth. If the division of the zodiac into 12 signs be taken to commence from this point, their rising periods for any particular place will not vary from year to year. Owing to the movement of the Equinoctial point from East to West *i. e.* in a direction contrary to the order of the zodiacal signs, the rising periods of these latter which are reckoned from the Star Aswini as given in the current almanacs are not reliable for a number of years for the simple reason that मेष, *i. e.* the first sign which once began at the Equinoctial point is now 22 and odd degrees removed from it and may get farther off from it every succeeding year. If a table of the rising periods of the signs true for all years is to be prepared, it is possible only when मेष is reckoned सायन, *i. e.* when it is made to commence from the Equinoctial point.

The rules to be given for the determination of the Lagna (लग्न) or the rising sign will bear out this fact.

Rules for correctly finding out the Lagna taken from Bhâskarâchârya's Brahmatulya (ब्रह्मतुल्य).

तात्कालिकोऽर्कोयनभागयुक्तस्तद्भोग्यभागैरुदयो हतः स्वः ।
खाग्न्युद्धृतस्तं रविभोग्यकालं विशोधयेदिष्टघटीपलेभ्यः ॥
तदग्रतो राश्युदयांश्च शेषमशुद्धहृत् खाग्निगुणं लवाद्यम् ।
अशुद्धपूर्वैर्भवनैरजाद्यैर्युक्तं तनुः स्यादयनांशहीनम् ॥

Find the true position of the Sun from मेष in signs, degrees, minutes etc. Add thereto the precession of the Equinox or अयनांश. The sum will reveal the distance of the Sun from the Equinoctial point and consequently the particular division of the zodiac calculated from that point in which the Sun now is. The portion of the sign traversed by the Sun is styled the भुक्त or passed portion; the portion to be traversed by the Sun is called the भोग्य portion of the sign. Since the rising periods of the signs reckoned from the Equinoctial point for the place are known, find out the time which the भोग्य portion of the sign occupied by the Sun takes to rise above the horizon. Subtract this time from the time at the end of which the birth has taken place. And from the remainder go on subtracting, as long as you can, the rising periods of the next following signs till you get a remainder which is less than the rising period of the sign to be subtracted and hence called अशुद्ध sign (*i. e.* that could not be subtracted). Find what portion of that sign this remainder represents. That is the भुक्त portion of that sign in degrees, minutes, etc. Add to this the preceding signs reckoned from the Equinoctial point and subtract from the sum the अयनांश. The remainder represents the Lagna.

To find the true position of the Sun we have the following data.

The Sun's entry into मेष was on Monday 44 घ. 50 वि. after sunrise. The Sun's entry into वृषभ was on Thursday 37 घ. 35 वि. after sunrise. The time taken by the Sun therefore to pass 30 degrees of मेष is 30 days 52 घ. 45 वि. The interval between the Sun's entry into मेष and the birth in question is 15 घ. 10 वि. on Monday *plus* 17 days *plus* 59½ घ. on

Friday or 18 days 14 घ 40 वि. Therefore the Sun's position is $\frac{18 \text{ days } 14 \text{ घ. } 40 \text{ वि}}{30 \text{ days } 52 \text{ घ. } 45 \text{ वि}} \times 30$ degrees=17° 43′ 30″ in मेष.

We now proceed to find out the Lagna.

Adding the अयनांश to the Sun we get 1-9-31-8. The portion of वृषभ to be traversed by the Sun (रविभोग्यांश) is 20° 28′ 52″. The time taken for 20° 28′ 52″ of वृषभ to rise is $\frac{20° \ 28' \ 52''}{30 \text{ degrees}} \times 4$ घ. $41\frac{1}{2}$ वि.

$= 3$ घ. $12\frac{1}{6}$ वि. nearly.

The interval between sunrise on Friday and the time of birth at the close of Friday night is $59\frac{1}{2}$ घ. According to the rule given above, subtracting 3 घ. $12\frac{1}{6}$ वि. from $59\frac{1}{2}$ घ. we have 56 घ. $17\frac{5}{6}$ वि. The rising periods of 11 signs मिथुन, कटक, etc. to मेष inclusive come to 55 घ. $18\frac{1}{2}$ वि. Subtracting this from 56 घ. $17\frac{5}{6}$ वि. we have $59\frac{1}{3}$ वि. left of वृषभ which represents the भुक्त portion thereof. This, turned to degrees gives $\frac{59\frac{1}{3}}{281\frac{1}{2}} \times 30°$=6° 19′ 24″ of वृषभ or 36° 19′ 24″ from the Equinoctial point. Subtracting the अयनांश from this we have for the Lagna 0-14-31-46 which means that 14° 31′ 46″ have passed in मेष at the the time of birth. The अस्तलग्न is 6-14-31-46.

Sloka. 5. The rising periods of the signs reckoned from the Equinoctial point at the Equator are

(सायन)	मेष	4	घ.	39	वि.
	वृषभ	4	घ.	$59\frac{1}{6}$	वि.
	मिथुन	5	घ.	$21\frac{5}{6}$	वि.
	कटक	5	घ.	$21\frac{5}{6}$	वि.
	सिंह	4	घ.	$59\frac{1}{6}$	वि.
	कन्या	4	घ.	39	वि.
	तुला	4	घ.	39	वि.
	वृश्चिक	4	घ.	$59\frac{1}{6}$	वि.
	धनुस्	5	घ.	$21\frac{5}{6}$	वि.
	मकर	5	घ.	$21\frac{5}{6}$	वि.
	कुंभ	4	घ.	$59\frac{1}{6}$	वि.
	मीन	4	घ.	39	वि.

The प्राङ्नत is 15 घ. $57\frac{1}{2}$ वि. The distance of the Sun from the Equinoctial point is 39° 31′ 8″. The rising period of 9° 31′ 8″ of वृषभ at the Equator is $\frac{9^\circ\ 31'\ 8''}{30^\circ} \times \frac{1795}{360}$ घ. = 1 घ. $34\frac{15}{16}$ वि. nearly.

The rising periods of मेष, मीन and कुंभ at the Equator are 4 घ. 39 वि., 4 घ. 39 वि and 4 घ $59\frac{1}{6}$ वि respectively or 15 घ. $52\frac{5}{48}$ वि. on the whole.

Therefore the portion of मकर corresponding to $5\frac{19}{48}$ वि. is $\frac{5\frac{19}{48}}{321\frac{5}{6}} \times 30^\circ = 0^\circ\ 30'\ 1''\cdot72$ nearly.

Therefore the distance between the Sun and the Meridian is 9° 31′ 8″ of वृषभ *plus* 30° of मेष + 30° of मीन *plus* 30° of कुंभ *plus* 0° 30′ 1″ ·72 of मकर or 100° 1′ 18″ ·72 = 3-10-1-19.

Now the Sun being at 0-17-43-30 the distance of the meridian from the stellar Aries is 0-17-43-30, *minus* 3-10-1-19 or 9-7-42-11. This is the position of the मध्यलग्न or the 10th भाव. The 4th भाव is obtained by subtracting 6 signs from the 10th भाव.

The operation may be checked by finding the 4th भाव directly thus:—

The उन्नत is 14 घ. $2\frac{1}{2}$ वि. The rising period of 20° 28′ 52″ of वृषभ is $\frac{20^\circ\ 28'\ 52''}{30^\circ} \times$ 4 घ. $59\frac{1}{6}$ वि. = 3 घ. 24·23 वि. The rising period of मिथुन = 5 घ. 21·83. वि. Subtracting the sum of these two from the उन्नत, we get 5 घ. 16·44 वि. of कटक. The degrees, minutes, etc. corresponding to this time is $\frac{5\text{ घ. }16\cdot44\text{ वि.}}{5\text{ घ. }21\cdot83\text{ वि.}} \times 30^\circ = 29^\circ\ 29'\ 49''\cdot28$. Therefore the distance between the Sun and the nadir meridian is 20° 28′ 52″ of वृषभ *plus* 30° of मिथुन + 29° 29′ 49″ ·28 of कटक or 79° 58′ 41″ ·28. The Sun being at 0-17-43-30, the position of the 4th भाव is 0-17-43-30 *plus* 2-19-58-41 or 3-7-42-11.

Slokas 6, 7 and 8. The following table gives the Bhâvas and their Sandhis worked out in accordance with the rules :—

The 12 Bhâvas with their Sandhis.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Signs.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Degrees.	14	12	9	7	9	12	14	12	9	7	9	12
Minutes.	31	15	58	42	58	15	31	15	58	42	58	15
Seconds.	46	14	43	11	43	14	46	14	43	11	43	14
	सं 1-2	सं 2-3	सं 3-4	सं 4-5	सं 5-6	सं 6-7	सं 7-8	सं 8-9	सं 9-10	सं 10-11	सं 11-12	सं 12-1
Signs.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Degrees.	28	26	23	23	26	28	28	26	23	23	26	28
Minutes.	23	6	50	50	6	23	23	6	50	50	6	23
Seconds.	30	58	27	27	58	30	30	58	27	27	58	30

The following table gives the exact positions of the planets ascertained according to Mr. V. B. Ketakar's ज्योतिर्गणितम्.

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
Signs.	0	9	11	11	8	0	0
Degrees.	17	14	27	24	1	14	27
Minutes.	43	29	53	13	25	2	55
Seconds.	30	39	9	44	1	56	41

Slokas 9 and 10. The सन्धि preceding a भाव is called आरंभसन्धि and that succeeding it विरामसन्धि. The effect of a planet upon a भाव is measured by a fraction whose numerator is the interval between the planet and its nearest सन्धि, and the deno-

minator the interval between the सन्धि above-mentioned and the भावांश. The effect is said to be increasing or decreasing according as the planet is nearer to the आरंभसन्धि or विरामसन्धि.

The Sun is in 0–17–43–30. Its nearest सन्धि is 0–28–23 30. The interval between the Sun and this विरामसन्धि is 10° 40′ The interval between this सन्धि and the भावांश is 13° 51′ 44″. The effect of the planet on the 1st भाव is $\frac{10^\circ\ 40'}{13^\circ\ 51'\ 44''}$ or ·7694 and it is decreasing or क्षय because it is nearer the विरामसन्धि. The accompanying table shows which of the planets produce the आरोह and which the अवरोह फल.

ग्रह भावः	रविः 1	चन्द्रः 10	कुजः 12	बुधः 12	गुरुः 9	शुक्रः 1	शनिः 1
फल	अवरो ·7694	अवरो ·5791	अवरो 0313	अवरो ·2579	आरो ·3823	आरो ·9653	अवरो ·0334

Adhyaya 2.

Slokas 2, 3 and *4*. Take the Sun as the aspecting planet. The aspected may be planets or Bhâvas. First we shall take the Moon as aspected.

The Moon's position is 9–14–29–39.

The Sun's position is 0–17–43–30.

Subtracting the Sun from the Moon we get 8–26–46–9.

As this exceeds 6 signs we have to subtract this from 10 signs. The remainder is 1–3–13–51. This when reduced to minutes is 1993·85. Dividing it by 7200 we get the Sun's aspect on the Moon to be ·277 of a Rupa.

Sloka 5. Take Jupiter as the aspecting planet and the Sun as the aspected one. Subtracting Jupiter from the Sun we have 4–16–18–29. As this exceeds 4 signs subtract it from 5 signs, the remainder is 0–13–41–51. Therefore the aspect is $\frac{821{\cdot}516}{3600} = {\cdot}228.$

Sloka 6. The exact amount of the क्षेप to be added to the above दृग्बल is $\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{16^\circ\ 18'\ 29''}{30^\circ}\right) = {\cdot}228.$ Therefore the strength of Jupiter's aspect on the Sun is $\cdot228 + \cdot228 = \cdot456$ of a Rupa

Sripathy's rules for finding the दृग्बल of planets are given by केशवदैवज्ञ compressed in one Sloka in a different form.

खैकाग्निद्विखवेदरामयमभूखाभ्राभ्रमेकादिभे
द्रष्ट्रा वर्जितदृश्यकस्य गुरुणा चेदष्ट वेदे कृताः ।
मन्देनाङ्कयमेसृजानगगुणेङ्काभादिजाः संस्कृता
भागघ्नक्षयवृद्धिखानललवेनाऽध्युद्धृता दृग् भवेत् ॥

It may be rendered thus:—

The excess of the aspected over the aspecting planet in signs may be any figure from 1 to 12.

Excess (in signs)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Strength	0	1	3	2	0	4	3	2	1	0	0	0

0, 1, 3, 2, 0, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0 are the quarters ($\frac{1}{4}$) representing the strength respectively in the 12 cases. If the aspecting planet be Jupiter and the excess be 8 and 4 signs, 4 is to be substituted for 2. If Saturn be the aspecting planet and the excess be 2 and 9 signs, put down 4 in place of 1. If Mars be the aspecting planet and the excess be 3 and 7 signs, replace 3 by 4.

In case an excess contains degrees, minutes, etc. in addition, its strength should thus be modified Find out by how much the strength denoted by the next excess increases or decreases. Multiply the number of quarters representing this into the degrees, minutes, etc. and divide the product by 30 The result is to be added to, or subtracted from, the number of quarters assigned to the excess in question, according as the strength for the next excess is higher or lower.

The strength of the aspects of planets on each other and the Bhavas is shown in the two accompanying tables.

ग्रहदृग्बल—

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
रविः	·	·277	·	·	·636	·	·
चन्द्रः	·723	·	·473	·412	·	·742	·638
कुजः	·	·111	·	·	·470	·	·
बुधः	·	·081	·	·	·440	·	·030
गुरुः	·456	·109	·970	·940	·	·578	·116
शुक्रः	·	·246	·	·	·605	·	·
शनिः	·	·776	·	·	·720	·	·
शुभदृष्टि	1·179	·436	1·443	1·352	1·045	1·320	·784
पापदृष्टि	·	1·164	·	·	1·826	·	·

भावदृग्बल.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
रविः	·	·	·185	·583	·564	·091	·893	·795	·564	·333	·064	·
चन्द्रः	·749	·518	·075	·773	·787	·518	·249	·019	·	·	·	·230
कुजः	·	·119	·552	·836	·298	·479	1·000	·760	·399	·168	·	·
बुधः	·	·150	·512	·637	·237	·600	·830	·599	·368	·137	·	·
गुरुः	·562	·361	·928	·802	·785	·159	·	·	·	·052	·392	·840
शुक्रः	·	·	·216	·644	·533	·029	·996	·764	·533	·302	·033	·
शनिः	·	·	·401	·918	·649	·261	·553	·880	·649	·662	·598	·
शुभदृष्टि	1·311	1·029	1·731	2·856	2·342	1·306	2·075	1·382	·901	·491	·425	1·070
पापदृष्टि	·	·119	1·138	2·337	1·511	·831	2·446	2·435	1·612	1·163	·662	·

Adhyaya 3.

Sloka 2.

The Sun's position is 0–17–43–30
Its depression is 6–10– 0– 0
The difference is 6– 7–43–30

Since this exceeds 6 signs, it has to be subtracted from 12 signs. The remainder is 5–22–16–30. Therefore the उच्चबल of the Sun in Rupa is $\frac{10336.5}{10800} = \cdot957$

Table showing the उच्चबल of the planets.

ग्रहाः	उच्चबलम्	नीच	
		राशि	भाग
रविः	·957	6	10
चन्द्रः	·397	7	3
कुजः	·667	3	28
बुधः	·051	11	15
गुरुः	·186	9	5
शुक्रः	·905	5	27
शनिः	·044	0	20

Slokas 2 and 3.

For a knowledge of मित्र, अधिमित्र, शत्रु, अधिशत्रु and सम the reader is referred to जातकपारिजात, *2nd Adhyaya*, Slokas 41–46.

Two tables are subjoined one of which gives the mutual relations of planets and the other their सप्तवर्गजबल.

ग्रहाः	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
गृह	1· कु. अधिमित्र	10 श. मित्र	12· गु. अधिमित्र	12· गु. मित्र	9· गु. मूलमित्र	1·कु. मित्र	1· कु. सम
होरा	4· च. अधिमित्र	4· च. स्वक्षेत्र	5· र. अधिमित्र	5· र. अधिमित्र	5· र. सम	5· र. अधिशत्रु	4· च. सम
द्रेष्का	5· र. स्वक्षेत्र	2· शु. मित्र	8· कु. स्वक्षेत्र	8· कु. शत्रु	9· गुरु स्वक्षेत्र	5· र. अधिशत्रु	9· गु. शत्रु
सप्तांश	5· र. स्वक्षेत्र	7· शु मित्र	12· गु. अधिमित्र	11 श. मित्र	9· गु. स्वक्षेत्र	4· च. सम	7· शु. सम
नवांश	6· बु. मित्र	2· शु. मित्र	12· गु. अधिमित्र	11· श. मित्र	9· गु. स्वक्षेत्र	5· र. अधिशत्रु	9· गु. शत्रु
द्वादशांश	8· कु. अधिमित्र	3· बु अधिमित्र	11· श. मित्र.	9· गु. मित्र	9· गु. स्वक्षेत्र	6· बु. अधिमित्र	12· गु. शत्रु
त्रिंशांश	गु. सम	गु. मित्र	कु. स्वक्षेत्र	श. मित्र	कु. अधिमित्र	गु. शत्रु	शु. सम

ग्रहाः	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
गृह	·375	·25	·375	·25	·75	·25	·125
होरा	·375	·5	·375	·375	·125	·031	·125
द्रेष्काण	·5	·25	·5	·062	·5	·031	·062
सप्तांश	·5	·25	·375	·25	·5	·125	·125
नवांश	·25	·25	·375	·25	·5	·031	·062
द्वादशांश	·375	·375	·25	·25	·5	·375	·062
त्रिंशांश	·125	·25	·5	·25	·375	·062	·125
योगः	2·5	2·125	2·75	1·687	3·25	·906	·687

Sloka 4. The Sun is in मेष an odd sign and in the 6th नवांश owned by कन्या an even sign. So the Sun's अयुग्मबल is ·25 of a Rupa.

The Moon is in मकर and in the 5th नवांश owned by वृषभ an even sign; and its युग्मबल is ·25 + 25 or ·5 of a Rupa. Mars is in मीन an even sign, and in the last नवांश owned by मीन· So the अयुग्मबल of Mars is zero.

युग्मायुग्मबलम्.

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
	·25	·5	0	·25	·5	0	·5

Sloka 5. केन्द्रादिबलम्

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
1	1	·25	·25	·25	1	1

There is a diversity of opinion as to what Kendras are. Some take the Kendras to be लग्न, 4th, 7th and 10th *Rasis.* Others take them to be the 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th *Bhâvas.* The commentator of श्रीपतिपद्धति and बलभद्र, the author of होरारत्न hold the latter view while पराशर and केशवदैवज्ञ incline to the former. Neither view affects the horoscope in question. Regarding Masculine, Feminine and hermaphrodite planets, refer to जातकपारिजात, *Adhyaya 2.* Sloka. 27.

Table showing the द्रेष्काणबल.

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
0	0	0	0	·25	0	0

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
उच्चबल	·957	·397	·667	·051	·186	·905	·044
सप्तवर्गजबल	2·5	2·125	2·75	1·687	3·25	·906	·687
युग्मायुग्मबल	·25	·5	0	·25	·5	0	·5
केन्द्रादिबल	1·0	1·0	·25	·25	·25	1·0	1·0
द्रेष्काणबल	0	0	0	0	·25	0	0
एतदैक्यं स्थानबलम्	4·707	4·022	3·667	2·238	4·436	2·811	2·231

Slokas 7 and 8. Table showing the Directional strength (दिग्बल) of planets.

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
·444	·037	·554	·260	·887	·535	·074

Slokas 9 and 10. नतोन्नतबलम्.

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
·468	·532	·532	1·00	·468	·468	·532

Slokas 11 and 12. पक्षबलम्.

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
·481	·518	·481	·518	·518	·518	·481

Some consider Mercury malefic when associated with malefic planets. The Moon is regarded as benefic whether waxing or waning. The commentator on श्रीपतिपद्धति would treat बुध as always benefic.

Sloka 13. दिनरात्रित्रिभागबलम्.

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Sloka 14. A year consists of 360 days and a month, of 30 days. We are to find from the number of days that have elapsed from the time of सृष्टि (*vide* सूर्यसिद्धान्त Chapter 1. Slokas 45–51) up to the present and divide them severally by 360 and 30 days The quotients will represent the number of years and months that have passed.

When 360 is divided by 7, there is a remainder 3, and when 30 is divided by 7 there is a remainder 2 Multiply the number of years since the creation by 3 and add 1 to the product. Divide this by 7. The remainder will give the week-day reckoning from Sunday The lord of the day found is the lord of the year required

Multiply the number of months elapsed since the creation by 2 and add 1. Divide this by 7. The remainder will give the day of the week counted from Sunday. The lord of that day will be the lord of the month required.

सृष्ट्यादि अहर्गणः—To find the number of terrestrial days elapsed since creation up to the day of birth in question, we proceed in the following manner:—

The number of years that have elapsed from creation to the end of the last कृतयुग is 1,953,720,000. (*vide* सूर्यसिद्धान्त chapter 1, *sl.* 45–47)

त्रेतायुग	1,296,000
द्वापरयुग	864.000
कलियुग	4,954
Total	1,955,884,954

= number of years that have elapsed since creation to the year of birth in question, or 23,470,619,448 solar months

But, in a Great Yuga (4,320,000 solar years), there are 1,593,336 additive months. (सूर्यसिद्धान्त ch 1, *sl.* 38).

Therefore for 23,470,619,448 solar months, the number of additive months is 721,384,701 (without the remainder).

Therefore the number of lunar months elapsed since creation up to the month of birth is 24,192,004,149, and consequently, the number of lunar days elapsed since creation up to the morning of Friday, *i. e.* the day of birth in question

is 24,192,004,149 × 30 *plus* 21 (*i. e.* the number of elapsed Tithis in चैत्र), or 725,760,124,491.

But, there are 1,603,000,080 lunar days in a Great Yuga, and 25,082,252 subtractive days (सूर्यसिद्धान्त ch. I, *sl.* 37–38).

Therefore for 725,760,124,491 lunar days the number of subtractive days is 11,356,018,356 (omitting remainder).

Therefore the number of terrestrial days since the creation up to the day of birth in question is 725,760,124,491 *minus* 11,356,018,356, or 714,404,106,135. This divided by 7 leaves a remainder 6 which shows the day of birth to be Friday. The वारप, *i. e.* the lord of the week–day is therefore Venus.

Dividing the same number of elapsed terrestrial days by 360 and 30 seperately, we get the two quotients 1,984,455,850 and 23,813,470,204 denoting the years and months elapsed since the creation. According to the rule given before, these quotients have to be multiplied respectively by 3 and 2 and the product in each case increased by 1 and divided by 7. The respective remainders are 5 and 6. Therefore the lord of the year or वर्षप is Jupiter and that of the month (मासप) Venus.

The word होरा means an hour, *i. e.* $\frac{1}{24}$th part of a day as well as half of a Rasi. Some take it in the former sense and others in the latter. The lords of the horas (होरा) according to both the views are 7; *viz.* Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, the Moon and Saturn recurring in the same order. The lord of each week day is the lord of the first hora. For instance, the 1st hora on Sunday belongs to the Sun ; the next to Venus, the 3rd to Mercury; the 4th to the Moon; the 5th to Saturn ; the 6th to Jupiter, the 7th to Mars; the 8th again to the Sun and so on. The last *i. e.* the 24th belongs to Mercury, So the 25th, *i. e.* the first hora on Monday belongs to the Moon. This is called कालहोरा.

If होरा be taken in the other sense, *i. e.* half of a Rasi, the following rule is given for finding its lord.

द्विघ्नोऽर्कोनविलग्नकेरविसितज्ञेंद्वार्किजीवासृजः

Subtract the Sun from the Lagna. Multiply the difference by 2. If the number of Signs exceeds 7, divide it by 7. The remainder will show the order of the होरा. The lord of the

first होरा being Jupiter, ascertain the lord of the होरा in question in the order shown in the formula.

रविसितज्ञेंद्वार्किजीवासृजः.

It is in accordance with this latter view that we have calculated the lord of the होरा in the horoscope. The subjoined table gives the aggregate (कालबल) temporal strength of the planets.

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
नतोन्नतबलम्	·468	·532	·532	1·00	·468	·468	·532
पक्षबलम्	·481	·518	·481	·518	·518	·518	·481
त्रिभागबलम्	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
वर्षपबलम्	0	0	0	0	·25	0	0
मासपबलम्	0	0	0	0	0	·5	0
दिनपबलम्	0	0	0	0	0	·75	0
होरापबलम्	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
एतदैक्यं कालबलम्	1·949	1·05	2·013	1·518	2·236	2·236	1·013

Slokas 15 and 16. Bhâskarâchârya in his work called ब्रह्मतुल्य *alias* करणकुतूहल gives the following rule for finding out the क्रान्ति or declination of the planets North or South.

स्युः क्रान्तिखण्डानि यमाङ्करामाः
कळ्यभ्रयो गोनववाहवश्च ।
षट्त्र्यश्विनः खेषु भुवो द्विबाणा
युक्तायनांशग्रहबाहुभागाः ॥
तिथ्युद्धृता लब्धमितानि तानि
योज्यानि भोग्याहतशेषकस्य ।

Slokas 22 and *23*. The aggregate strength of a भाव is composed of 3 items: (1) The aggregate strength of its lord; (2) a fourth of the aggregate दृष्टि upon it of planets both benefic and malefic together with the entire aspect of Jupiter and Mercury, (3) Its दिग्बल ascertained with special reference to its character as a biped, a quadruped, a watery or a reptile sign (*vide* जातकपारिजात- Adhyaya I. SLOKAS 15–18).

Adhyaya 4.

Slokas 2 and *4*.

The cumbrousness of the author's rules has been pointed out more than once. The उच्च and चेष्टा rays can be obtained by multiplying the उच्चबल and चेष्टाबल severally by 6 and adding 1 to the product.

उच्चरश्मिचक्रम्.

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
6·742	3·383	5·003	1·307	2·119	6·431	1·264

चेष्टारश्मिचक्रम्.

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
5·317	4·441	2·133	5·764	5·774	1·297	1·375

Sloka 5. After going through all the elaborate processes prescribed by the author, we get a result which is no other than the उच्चबल and चेष्टाबल already found out (*vide* Adhaya 3—Slokas 2 and 18). It is not clear why the student should have been bothered about the details of श्रेढी (Arithmetical progression). All this is pithily expressed by केशवदैवज्ञ thus:

ये चेष्टोच्चबले रसैर्विनिहते सैके निजारश्मयः
चेष्टातुङ्गबलाहतेः पदमिहेष्टं स्याद्रूलोनैकयोः ।
घातान्मूलमिदं हि कष्टं

इष्ट=$\sqrt{}$(उच्चबल × चेष्टाबल)

कष्ट=$\sqrt{}$(1–उच्चबल) (1–चेष्टाबल)

Sloka 6.

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
इष्ट	·829	·477	·355	·201	·384	·210	·052
कष्ट	·110	·507	·519	·442	·407	·300	·947

Sloka 7. इष्टकष्टगुणितानि षड्बलानि.

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
इष्ट	8 302	3·433	2 744	1 248	3·355	1·566	·198
कष्ट	1·101	3·648	4 012	2·744	3·556	2·237	3·606

इष्टदृष्टिचक्रम्

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
रविः	·	·229	·	·	·527	·	·
चन्द्रः	·344	·	·225	·196	·	·354	·304
कुजः	·	·039	·	·	·166	·	·
बुधः	·	·016	·	·	·088	·	·
गुरुः	·175	·041	·372	·360	·	·221	·044
शुक्रः	·	·051	·	·	·127	·	·
शनिः	·	·040	·	·	·037	·	·

कष्टदृष्टिचक्रम्

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
रविः	·	·030	·	·	·069	·	·
चन्द्रः	·366	·	·239	·208	·	·376	·323
कुजः	·	·057	·	·	·243	·	·
बुधः	·	·035	·	·	·194	·	·
गुरुः	·185	·044	·394	·382	·	·235	·047
शुक्रः	·	·073	·	·	·181	·	·
शनिः	·	·734	·	·	·381	·	·

Slokas 8 and 9. **इष्टसप्तवर्गबलम्**

ग्रहाः	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
गृह	·375	·25	·375	·25	·75	·25	·125
होरा	·187	·25	·187	·187	·062	·015	·062
द्रेष्काण	·25	·125	·25	·031	·25	·015	·031
सप्तांश	·25	·125	·187	·125	·25	·062	·062
नवांश	·125	·125	·187	·125	·25	·015	·031
द्वादशांश	·187	·187	·125	·125	·25	·187	·031
त्रिंशांश	·062	·125	·25	·125	·187	·031	·062
योगः	1·437	1·187	1·562	·968	2·00	·578	·406

कष्टसप्तवर्गबलम्.

ग्रहाः	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
गृह	·625	·75	·625	·75	·25	·75	·875
होरा	·312	·25	·312	·312	·437	·485	·437
द्रेष्काण	·25	·375	·25	·468	·25	·485	·468
सप्तांश	·25	·375	·312	·375	·25	·437	·437
नवांश	·375	·375	·312	·375	·25	·485	·468
द्वादशांश	·312	·312	·375	·375	·25	·312	·468
त्रिंशांश	·437	·375	·25	·375	·312	·468	·437
योगः	2·562	2·812	2·437	3·031	2·00	3·421	3·593

Slokas 10 and 11.

शुभपंक्ती

ग्रहाः	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
गृह	·359	·297	·390	·242	·5	·144	·101
होरा	·179	·148	·195	·121	·25	·072	·050
द्रेष्काण	·179	·148	·195	·121	·25	·072	·050
सप्तांश	·179	·148	·195	·121	·25	·072	·050
नवांश	·179	·148	·195	·121	·25	·072	·050
द्वादशांश	·179	·148	·195	·121	·25	·072	·050
त्रिंशांश	·179	·148	·195	·121	·25	072	·050

अशुभपंक्ती

ग्रहाः	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
गृह	·640	·703	·609	·758	·5	·855	·898
होरा	·320	·351	·304	·379	·25	·427	·449
द्रेष्काण	·320	·351	·304	·379	·25	·427	·449
सप्तांशः	·320	·351	·304	·379	·25	·427	·449
नवांश	·320	·351	·304	·379	·25	·427	·449
द्वादशांश	·320	·351	·304	·379	·25	·427	·449
त्रिंशांश	·320	·351	·304	·379	·25	·427	·449

Slokas 12 and 13. **शुभमध्यमफल**

ग्रहाः	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
गृह	·560	·120	·780	·484	1·00	·224	·157
होरा	·212	·176	·280	·173	·359	·103	·059
द्रेष्काण	·257	·085	·304	·189	·5	·103	·101
सप्तांश	·257	·085	·390	·049	·5	·(85	·029
नवांश	·173	·085	·390	·049	·5	·103	·101
द्वादशांश	·280	·143	·079	·242	·5	·069	·101
त्रिंशांश	·359	·297	·304	·049	·390	·144	·029
योगः	2·098	·991	2·527	1·235	3·749	·831	·577

अशुभमध्यमफल

ग्रहाः	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
गृह	1·559	2·525	1·218	1·516	1·00	2·083	2·188
होरा	·899	·988	·780	·971	·640	1·095	1·262
द्रेष्काण	·819	1·202	·742	·923	·5	1·095	·898
सप्तांश	·819	1·202	·609	1·361	·5	1·202	1·536
नवांश	·970	1·202	·609	1·361	·5	1·095	·898
द्वादशांश	·779	1·065	1·094	·758	·5	1·296	·898
त्रिंशांश	·640	·703	·742	1·361	·609	·855	1·536
योगः	6·485	8·887	5·794	8·251	4·249	8·721	9·216

Sloka 14.

स्पष्टशुभ

ग्रहाः	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
गृह	2·672	·098	2·366	·990	3·355	·464	·115
होरा	1·131	·604	·133	·556	1·894	·371	·048
द्रेष्काण	2·133	·197	·834	·349	1·677	·371	·082
सप्तांश	2·133	·197	1·183	·024	1·677	·197	·016
नवांश	·556	·197	1·183	·024	1·677	·371	·082
द्वादशांश	1·336	·295	·058	·495	1·677	·096	·082
त्रिंशांश	1·894	1·007	·834	·024	1·183	·330	·016
योगः	11·855	2·595	6·591	2·462	13·140	2·200	·441

स्पष्ट अशुभ

ग्रहाः	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
गृह	3·275	9·158	4·599	4·734	3·556	6·211	8·320
होरा	1 801	3·604	·163	1·687	·126	1·718	4·577
द्रेष्काण	·901	3 432	2·976	3·062	1·778	1·718	3·214
सप्तांश	·901	3·432	2·299	4·280	1·778	3·432	4·362
नवांश	1·685	3·432	2 299	4·280	1·778	1·718	3.214
द्वादशांश	1·637	3·369	4·160	2·367	1·778	3·210	3·214
त्रिंशांश	1·265	2·531	2·976	4·280	2·299	2·411	4·362
योगः	11 465	28·958	19·472	24·690	13·093	20·418	31·263

Table showing the square root of the products of the good as well as the evil portions of the वर्गेश and वर्गस्थ planets.

	इष्ट	कष्ट
The Sun × Mars	4·772	2·101
The Sun × The Moon	5 338	2 004
The Sun × Mercury	3·218	1·738
The Sun × Jupiter	5 277	1 978
The Sun × Venus	3·605	1·569
The Moon × Mercury	2 069	3·164
The Moon × Jupiter	3 393	3·601
The Moon × Venus	2 318	2·856
The Moon × Saturn	·824	3·627
Mars × Mercury	1·850	3·318
Mars × Jupiter	3·034	3·776
Mars × Venus	2·073	2 982
Mars × Saturn	737	3·803
Mercury × Jupiter	2·046	3·123
Mercury × Venus	1 398	2·477
Mercury × Saturn	·497	3·145
Jupiter × Venus	2·292	2·820
Jupiter × Saturn	·815	3 580
Venus × Saturn	·556	2·840

Adhyaya 5.

Sloka. 1. This Sloka implies that it would be folly to calculate the phalas (फल) of a horoscope before it is ascertained what length of life the जातक has.

Slokas. 2 and 3. The Sun's उच्चरश्मि = 6·742. Therefore the sum of the Arithmetical Progression in question is (5·742 × 6·742) ÷ 2 = 19·356282. The उच्चगुणक $= \frac{19\,356282}{6 \cdot 742} = 2 \cdot 871$.

Similarly the चेष्टागुणक of the Sun is 2·158.

Therefore the स्फुटगुणक $= \sqrt{(2 \cdot 871 \times 2 \cdot 158)} = 2 \cdot 489$.

This illustrates the general rule in Sloka 2.

To take an instance in which the sum of an Arithmetical Progression is less than the number of rays, take Saturn: His उच्च rays=1·264. The Sum of the Arithmetical Progression in question=·166848. This is less than his उच्च rays. Therefore adding his उच्च rays to the above sum and dividing the result by 2 we have ·715424. Dividing this by the number representing his rays, viz. 1·264, we have for Saturn's उच्चगुणक ·566.

Kesava Daivagna's rule is simpler. It is this:

When the number of rays falls short of 3, add one, and take a fourth of the same to get the गुणक.

When the number exceeds 3, subtract 1 and take half the result; that will be the गुणक required. The Sun's उच्चरश्मि is=6·742. This is greater than 3. The गुणक therefore is $\frac{6\,742 \textit{ minus } 1}{2} = \frac{5 \cdot 742}{2} = 2 \cdot 871$.

The उच्चरश्मि of Saturn is 1·264. This is less than 3. Therefore the गुणक required is $= \frac{1 \cdot 264 + 1}{4} = \frac{2\,264}{4} = \cdot 566$.

These results are identical with those shown above.

Table showing the उच्चरश्मि, चेष्टारश्मि and स्फुट Gunakas.

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
उच्चरश्मिगुणकाः	2·871	1·191	2·001	·577	·780	2·715	·566
चेष्टारश्मिगुणकाः	2·158	1·720	·783	2·382	2·387	·574	·594
स्फुटगुणकाः	2·489	1·431	1·251	1·172	1·364	1·248	·579

Slokas 4 and 5. All the 4 positions, viz. वर्गोत्तम, स्वभवन, स्वनवांश and स्वत्र्यंशक are examplified in the horoscope. Mars is in वर्गोत्तम as well as स्वत्र्यंश. Jupiter is in स्वभवन as well as स्वनवांश. The Sun is in स्वद्रेष्काण or स्वत्र्यंश. Therefore the राशिगुणक for each of these planets is $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$, and the गुणक for each of the other 6 vargas is $\frac{1}{4}$.

Slokas. 6, 7 and 8. According to these slokas the राशिगुणक for the Sun as well as Mars has to be multiplied by $\frac{11}{7}$. Jupiter is in his own house and therefore comes under the exception (निजराशिवर्जम्).

	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
राशिगुणक	[a] $\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{11}{7}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	[a] $\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{11}{7}$	[b] $\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	[b] $\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
होरादीतरवर्गगुणक	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

[a]. $\frac{1}{2}$ for स्वत्र्यंश. $\frac{11}{7}$, according to *sl.* 6–8.

[b]. $\frac{1}{3}$ for मित्रक्षेत्र.

Slokas. 9–11½

Table showing the Anantharathâdakas (अनन्तरताडक) of Planets.

ग्रहाः	रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
गृह	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{13}{9}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{13}{9}$	2	$\frac{13}{9}$	1
होरा	$\frac{5}{3}$	2	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
द्रेष्काण	2	$\frac{13}{9}$	2	$\frac{5}{9}$	2	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{9}$
सप्तांश	2	$\frac{13}{9}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{13}{9}$	2	1	1
नवांश	$\frac{13}{9}$	$\frac{13}{9}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{13}{9}$	2	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{9}$
द्वादशांश	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{13}{9}$	$\frac{13}{9}$	2	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{5}{9}$
त्रिंशांश	1	$\frac{13}{9}$	2	$\frac{13}{9}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{5}{9}$	1

Table showing the अनन्तरताडक × the गुण्य (राशि and होरादिगुणक) of the Planets.

ग्रहाः	गृह	होरा	द्रेष्काण	सप्तांश	नवांश	द्वादशांश	त्रिंशांश	आश्रयगुणक	
									in decim.
रविः	$\frac{55}{42}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{13}{36}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{95}{126}$	3·754
चन्द्रः	$\frac{13}{27}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{13}{54}$	$\frac{13}{54}$	$\frac{13}{54}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{13}{54}$	$2\frac{1}{18}$	2·055
कुजः	$\frac{55}{42}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{13}{36}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{58}{63}$	3·920
बुधः	$\frac{13}{27}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{5}{54}$	$\frac{13}{54}$	$\frac{13}{54}$	$\frac{13}{54}$	$\frac{13}{54}$	$1\frac{22}{27}$	1·814
गुरुः	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$3\frac{2}{3}$	3·666
शुक्रः	$\frac{13}{27}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{5}{54}$	$1\frac{5}{27}$	1·185
शनिः	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{72}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{72}$	$\frac{5}{72}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	0·833

Table showing the कर्मयोग्यगुणक of Planets.

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
3·056	1·714	2·214	1·458	2·236	1·216	0·694

Sloka. 12.

Table giving the आयुष्कलाः of the Planets.

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
1063·5	269 65	2273 15	2053·73	85 016	842 93	1675 683

It is useful to give here Kesava Daivagna's rule for finding the आश्रयगुणक as it serves to verify the results found. It is as follows:

यःस्वाधीष्टसुहृत्समार्यधिरिपोर्वर्गे धृतिश्चेष्विला
विश्वाङ्केषु गुणागृहे द्विगुणिता योगः क्रमात्तं हरेत् ।
तद्भे षड्वसुगोंशुमद्धृतिजिनैः षड्घ्नैश्च वर्गोत्तम-
स्वांशत्र्यंशगते सदा रसगुणैः स्यादाश्रयाख्यो गुणः ॥
चेद्वर्गोत्तमपूर्वगोऽप्यरिसुहृद्भे तद्गृहाङ्कात् त्रिपद्
लब्ध्योनो युगरीष्टभेऽधिनवकात्यास्वे समे केवलः ।
कार्यस्त्वाश्रयकः सः ॥

18, 15, 13, 9, 5, 3 are the figures respectively assigned to a planet's position in a स्ववर्ग (his own), in an अधीष्टवर्ग (the house of a very friendly planet), in a सुहृद्वर्ग (in a friend's house), in a समवर्ग (in a neutral's house), in a शत्रुवर्ग (in an enemy's house), in an अधिशत्रुवर्ग (in the house of a very inimical planet). The figure for a planet's position in a राशि should be doubled. Add the figures in the 7 vargas and divide the sum by 36, 48, 54, 72, 108 or 144 according as the राशि occupied by the planet is its own, or that of an अधिमित्र, of a मित्र, of a सम, of a शत्रु or of an अधिशत्रु. But when the planet happens to be in a वर्गोत्तमांश, in its own नवांश or in its own द्रेष्काण, the divisor is to be 36 invariably. The result is called the आश्रयगुण.

And if a planet occupying a वर्गोत्तमांश or स्वद्रेष्काण is in a राशि belonging to an अधिशत्रु or an अधिमित्र, the figure for the राशि is diminished in the one case and increased in the other by a $\frac{1}{63}$ rd part. If the house belongs to an enemy or friend, the decrease in the one case and increase in the other is a $\frac{1}{64}$ th part If the राशि is its own or that of a सम, the figure remains unaltered.

To take the case of the Sun, the राशि occupied is that of an अधिमित्र. The figure for the राशि is therefore $15\times2=30$. The होरा is the Moon's, an अधिमित्र. Therefore the figure is 15. The द्रेष्काण and सप्तांश are the Sun's own. Therefore the figure in each case is 18. The नवांश is owned by Mercury, a मित्र. The figure is 13. The द्वादशांश is that of Mars, an अधिमित्र. The figure for the same therefore is 15. The Sun is in Jupiter's त्रिंशांश; Jupiter being now a सम, the figure for the same is 9.

The sum of the figures of the 7 vargas is $30+15+18+18+13+15+9=118$. This has to be divided not by 48, the figure prescribed for an अधिमित्रराशि, but by 36, because the planet is in its own द्रेष्काण. Therefore the आश्रयगुणक is $\frac{118}{36}=3\frac{5}{18}$. The Sun being in his own द्रेष्काण and in an अधिमित्रराशि, the figure for the latter, viz. 30 has to be increased by $\frac{30}{63}$, so that the rectified आश्रयगुणक is $3\frac{5}{18}+\frac{30}{63}=3\frac{95}{126}$ which is the same as what has been found by the author's method.

Slokas. 13, 14 and 15. Varâhamihira says (in his बृहज्जातक, chapter 7, *sloka* 3, also जातकपारिजात, Adhyaya 5, *Sloka* 9), that when malefic planets occupy the 12th, 11th, 10th, 9th, 8th and 7th houses from the Lagna, reduction in full, by $\frac{1}{2}$, by $\frac{1}{3}$rd, by $\frac{1}{4}$th, by $\frac{1}{5}$th and by $\frac{1}{6}$th should be made in the आयुर्दाय of the planets in the respective positions. This is to be halved in the case of benefic planets. This reduction is what is meant by चक्रपातार्द्धहानि; चक्र=zodiac, पातार्द्ध=the latter half, that is half measured in the direction of the पात or node, in a contrary direction from the Lagna *i. e.* Lagna, 12th, 11th, 10th etc. up to 7th. हानि=a reduction. श्रीपति's rule is a paraphrase of Varahamihira's. Lagna *minus* a planet will be less than 6 signs only when the planet is somewhere between the 7th and the 12th from the Lagna The reductions recommended by श्रीपति, if carefully analysed, will be found to be identical with those enjoined by Varâhamihira.

Lagna *minus* the Sun is 11^s–26°–48′–16″ which is greater than 6 signs. There is therefore no चक्रार्द्धहानि for the Sun. The same remark applies to Saturn.

Lagna *minus* the Moon is 3^s–0°–2′–7″. This being less than 6 signs there should be चक्रार्द्धहानि.

3 signs, 2 minutes, 7 seconds=5,402′·16

Therefore the हर or divisor is $\frac{5402\cdot16}{1800}$=3·001. As the Moon is benefic, the divisor has to be doubled and becomes therefore 6·002. Therefore, the rectified आयुष्कलाः of the Moon according to the rule is the original आयुष्कलाः *minus* $\frac{1}{6\cdot002}$ of the same or 269·65 × ·833=224·618.

Lagna *minus* Mars is 0^s–16° 38′ 37″. Therefore the divisor is $\frac{998\cdot616}{1800}$=·554 which is less than 1. Therefore the गुणक is ·445. Therefore the rectified आयुष्कलाः of Mars=2273·15 × ·445 = 1011·551.

We are not warranted in making the चक्रार्द्धहानि in the case of Mercury because we have already made it in the case of Mars who is stronger of the two planets in मीनराशि (*vide* Sloka 24).

The following table gives the rectified or स्फुटायुष्कलाः of the Planets.

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
1063·5	224·618	1011·551	2053·73	75·409	836·175	1675·683·

Slokas 17 and 18.

The product of the rectified आयुष्कलाः and their appropriate कर्मयोग्यगुणक when divided by 200 gives the years, months, days, etc. This in the case of the Sun is $\frac{1063\cdot5 \times 3\cdot056}{200}$=16·25 years.

The आयुस् for the Lagna is found in the following manner. Reduce the signs, degrees, etc., to minutes. Divide it by 2400. The remainder is the आयुष्कला: of the Lagna. Divide the आयुष्कला: by 200. The result will be the number of years given by the Lagna.

In the horoscope in question, Lagna is $0^s–14°–31'–46''$. Therefore the आयुष्कला:=871·76. The number of years, given by the Lagna=4·3588. Since the Lagna is strong in the present case (its strength being 9·083 Rupas), we should add to the आयुस् previously obtained $\frac{14° \, 31' \, 46''}{30°}$ of a year=·4843 of a year.

Therefore the aggregate number of years derived from the Lagna is 4·3588+·4843 or 4·843.

Table showing the number of years given by each planet in the अंशायुर्दाय.

Planets.	Years.
रविः	16·2502
चन्द्रः	1·9249
कुजः	11·1978
बुधः	14·9717
गुरुः	·8430
शुक्रः	5·0839
शनिः	5·8146
लग्न	4·8431
Total	60·9292

=60 years 11 months, 4·512 days.

If the word होरा in होरापबल be taken to mean कालहोरा (*vide* Notes, *page* 17), the Moon is the होराप and so will be assigned a Rupa instead of the Sun getting it. The total shadbala (षड्बल) of the Lagna, the Sun and the Moon will then be 9 083, 9 015 and 8·197 Rupas respectively. According to this view, Lagna is strongest. Therefore the अंशायुर्दाय given above would be most appropriate with regard to the horoscope we have taken for illustration. But if the word होरा be taken in the sense in which it is understood in the कालबल T le (*vide* Notes, *page* 18), पिण्डायुर्दाय would appear to be the right one in connection with the horoscope, because the Sun's strength is highest (*sloka* 29).

Slokas 19–21.

पिण्डनिसर्गजीवशर्मायुर्दायोपयोगिन्य आयुष्कलाः

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
21136·5	15089·65	18006·85	11353·73	12814 983	20577·06	11275·683

चक्रार्द्धहान्याः परं आयुष्कलाः

रविः	चन्द्रः	कुजः	बुधः	गुरुः	शुक्रः	शनिः
21136 5	12569 678	8013·048	11353·73	11366 890	20412·419	11275·683

The गुणकाः for चक्रार्द्धहानि in the case of Mars, Mercury, the Moon, Jupiter and Venus are to be determined in the same way as was done in the अंशायुर्दाय (*vide* note for *Slokas* 13, 14 and 15). These गुणकाः are ·445 for Mars, ·833 for the Moon; ·661 for Mercury; ·887 for Jupiter and ·992 for Venus. Mercury being in the same house with Mars that is more powerful, does not suffer चक्रार्द्धहानि. It has already been shown that the Sun and Saturn are not liable to this reduction.

The आयुस् for the Lagna in the पिण्डायुर्दाय should be derived in the same way as in the अंशायुर्दाय (*vide* sloka 35).